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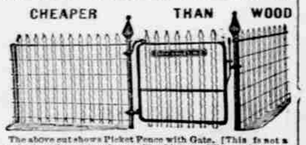

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THE MOCKING BIRD.

He didn't know much music
When first he come along;
An' all the birds went wonderin'
Why he didn't sing a song.

They primped their feathers in the sun,
An' sung their sweetest notes;
An' music jes' come on the run
From all their thrillin' throats!

But still that bird was silent
In summer time an' fall;
He jes' set still an' listened,
An' he wouldn't sing at all.

But one night when them songsters
Was tired out an' still,
An' the wind sighed down the valley
An' went creepin' up the hill;

When the stars was all a-tremble
In the dreamin' fields o' blue,
An' the daisy in the darkness
Felt the fallin' o' the dew;

There come a sound o' melody
No mortal ever heard,
An' all the birds seemed singin'
From the throat o' one sweet bird!

Then the other birds went Mayin'
In a land too far to call;
For there warn't no use in stayin'
When one bird could sing for all!
—F. L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

A WESTERN IDYL.

Adventures of the School Mistress at Bang-Up City.

"So this is Bang-Up City? Then the place is a living geographical lie."

Rose Kenyon looked indignant as she said this.

As she gazed about the collection of saloons and other dingy shanties which constituted the only visible portion of the far famed mining camp the indignant expression on her face deepened in intensity.

For Miss Kenyon had been led to expect a very different sort of place.

She had been told that Bang-Up City was a species of earthly paradise, whose inhabitants were so well satisfied with life there that they did not care to make even a short excursion out into the outer world.

"From what I can see of it," she murmured, "I cannot understand how anyone can ever be induced to remain in the place over night. Where is all this western bustle of which I have heard? Where is the enterprise which builds complete new cities in a month? Bah! I have been imposed upon."

She paused, irresolute, upon the platform of the little depot that was half a log shanty and half tent.

Rose Kenyon was a very fair vision to gaze upon. Young—not over twenty—and pretty—decidedly pretty—she was the kind of woman who can be depended upon to set masculinity by the ears.

Suitors were no novelty to Rose. She had had many lovers, but had sent them all away. Not one of them had ever approached her ideal.

And now she had been allured to the Rockies by the illiterate invitation of three men, who subscribed themselves as the school trustees of Bang-Up City.

They had confessed, in their queer letter, that Bang-Up City was as yet without schools of any description, but they had invited her, at a salary which had astonished the New England school-teacher, to come out and change the state of affairs at Bang-Up City.

And Rose had accepted. She had expected that the trustees would be at the station to meet the first teacher of their new community, but there was not a soul near the depot. Then Rose remembered that she had not told them on which day she expected to arrive.

Finally Rose's eye fell upon a nondescript-looking Chinaman who was coming leisurely up the road. He was not an inviting specimen of the Mongolian race. To begin with, he was dirty. To add to that he was very ragged. And, to cap all, he had one of the most hideous faces ever seen.

"Cally yo' glip, missy?" he demanded, as he came close to her and picked up the heavy valise which lay at Miss Kenyon's feet.

"Is there a hotel here?" Rose asked.

"Yes, missy; you wantee go there?"

"Yes."

"Then I cally yo' bag."

"How much?" asked Rose. She had a New England eye to the cost of things.

"Two bitee, missy."

"All right. Lead the way to the place."

The Chinaman started down the dusty road, followed by Miss Kenyon. As they got into what might be called the heart of the city Rose saw that there were a good many men about. As she walked along the number of men became larger, and she noticed, not without uneasiness, that they all appeared to be followed her. For, in some way, it got noised about that this decidedly pretty young woman was the new schoolma'am.

And every mother's son of them felt that he had an interest in the schoolma'am, to pay whom all were to be taxed.

By the time that the Chinaman came to a stop before a shanty which looked just a shade more pretentious than the rest the street was crowded by miners. They all stared at her, yet Rose could not help feeling that she was the recipient of attention most respectfully meant.

Jim Walker, a big, handsome fellow, made so bold as to step up to her and inquire.

"Beg pardon, but mebbe yer the new schoolma'am?"

"Yes, I am."

Walker turned to the Chinaman and said authoritatively:

"Drop that grip right there, Jim Wah. I'll look after it."

"You pay me, missy," said the Chinaman.

Any miner would have given five dollars bonus for the privilege of paying the Chinaman, but all felt, after a brief inspection of Miss Kenyon, that it would not be a safe offer to make.

Miss Kenyon took out her purse and drew from it a silver quarter.

"Four bites," said the chinaman.

"Why," expostulated Rose, "you offered to carry it for twenty-five cents."

"You heap lie," retorted Jim Wah. "Me said four bitee—"

Jim Wah didn't finish. There was a loud, sharp report, and the Chinaman rolled over and over on to the ground, holding his side and yelling with agony.

Walker pulled off his sombrero, and, bowing with native grace, and holding the smoking pistol pointed at the ground, said:

"I beg yer pardon for scaring yer, miss, but no Chinese galoot can insult a lady when I'm 'round."

For Rose Kenyon had given a startled shriek, and now looked as if she was about to fain'.

The next instant, to the amazement of all the miners, she was kneeling in the dust by the side of the wounded Chinaman.

Jim Wah lay silent under the touch of her fingers, as she examined his wound.

"He's not very badly hurt, after all," she said, finally.

Jim Walker stood over her with a shame-faced air and said:

"No, miss; he ain't very bad hurt, that's sure. I'm ashamed of myself. I ought to have done better. The next time I'll make sure of killing the mooney galoot."

Rose looked up at him with a look of disgust.

Then she turned to the others and said:

"Gentlemen, will some of you pick up this wounded man and take him to a bed in the hotel? No, sir, you needn't offer to help," she cried, as Jim Walker stepped forward eagerly. "You've done quite enough already."

"I'm sorry, honest, miss, if I've hurt your feelings," faltered Jim Walker, and there could be no doubt that he was sincere.

"And the Chinaman—are you sorry for him?" she demanded, sternly.

"No, miss; nobody out this way is ever sorry for a Chinaman."

"But he has a life, sir."

"So has a monkey or a rattlesnake."

"But a Chinaman's life is human."

"You're the first, miss, who ever said so in Bang-Up City. We hain't been used to looking at it that way. All we know 'bout 'em is that they're more low-down than Injuns. I beg yer pardon for saying it, miss; but when you've been here longer you'll think the same way about it that we do."

"Never!" retorted Rose, with a shudder. "If I thought that I could ever become so hard-hearted by remaining here I would take the next train east."

At this declaration the men looked apprehensive. The vision of trim, pretty, dainty womanhood had just dawned in Bang-Up City. Better even that a Chinaman should be mayor than that she should go from them.

"Boys," proclaimed Walker, "from this day forth no Chinaman is to be shot at. Do you hear?"

A chorus of affirmatives came from the crowd. Then came a gust of sighs. It was a difficult law to live up to.

"We are losing time," cried Rose, "and the poor victim is losing blood. Take him on to the hotel, if you please, gentlemen."

From that day on Jim Walker was in disgrace with the new schoolma'am. For two weeks she attended the wounded Chinaman in all her leisure time. At last Jim Wah was discharged as cured.

It was months before Jim Walker could get back into the good graces of Miss Kenyon. And when she did once more condescend to treat him as an equal, the poor fellow, who was desperately in love with her, felt that it would be worse than folly to even dream of declaring his passion to her.

"And all over a cussed Chinaman, too," he would mutter.

One night in winter Rose Kenyon sat all alone in her room at the hotel. It was dark, but she had not lit the lamp, for she preferred in her then mood to sit in the dark and think.

Suddenly she became aware that the door had opened, though it was done noiselessly enough. Her eyes being accustomed to the darkness, she was able to make out the nondescript figure of Jim Wah. He stole toward the table on which she had deposited a satchel containing her last month's salary.

The Chinaman must have figured or must have known where the little satchel lay, for he went to it without hesitation, picked it up and started to leave the room.

"Give that to me at once, Jim Wah," cried Rose, springing to her feet and seizing the Chinaman resolutely by the arm.

Jim Wah struggled to get away, but she only held to him the tighter, and screamed for help.

The noise of footsteps was heard. Jim Wah uttered a Mongolian curse and drew a gleaming knife.

Just at this moment the door opened, and five or six men burst into the room. One of them carried a lamp.

A shot rang out, and Jim Wah sank to the floor. He was dead.

The shot had been fired just in time to save Rose Kenyon's life.

It was Jim Walker who had fired the shot, and it was he who said, triumphantly:

"I told yer, Miss Kenyon, that the next time I fired at that Chinese galoot I'd kill him."

But Rose didn't hear him. She had fainted.

"Boys," ordered Jim, "carry out that yellow snake"—pointing to the blood-stained body.

The remains of the murderous celestial were lugged out with little ceremony. The coroner of Bang-Up City wouldn't take the trouble to hold an inquest.

When Rose came to she was lying on a sofa in the hotel parlor. The landlord's wife was bending over her, but Rose saw only Jim Walker, who stood at the foot of the sofa.

Beckoning him to bend over her, she whispered:

"My preserver!"

"Don't say another word about it, Rose."

"But won't you ever let me thank you, Jim?"

James Walker, Esq., and Rose Kenyon were married in the spring.—N. Y. Morning Journal.

Something About Tansy.

In old New England days, and even now, the kitchen garden had its tansy bed to draw from in the interest of "tansy cheese," "rum and tansy," "tansy bitters," and, in case of illness "tansy tea." It is only a trace of classic custom that has come down through the ages. So powerful were its properties that should Jove's messenger administer a draught of tansy cordial to a mortal he took on immortality. The Yankee took it for another reason. So popular was tansy that it was adopted as a christening name, and in several European countries to-day Athanase (immortality) is very popular. As an example of word debasement tansy is rather striking.

THE STIRRUP-CUP.

A Tragi-Comedy of Garrison Life on the Frontier.

They certainly were made for each other. Everybody saw that. The young lady herself saw it better than any. They were beautifully matched in every way. He was a dapper little cavalryman who only exceeded the regulation height by two inches. She was a dowdy little person, about as big as a twelve-year-old child. He was handsome, in a French miniature sort of way, and she was pretty, with the bread-and-milk beauty of extreme youth. As to mental qualifications, no two could have suited better, for his love of domineering was that not only of the little man but of an army officer to boot; and she was submissiveness itself; it really was a pleasure to her to be walked over and stepped upon by anything masculine, which just met the young officer's ideas as to what a wife should be. As if to leave nothing wanting to complete this match—so evidently of celestial making—fortune had given to her only a spendthrift father, and to him the vast wealth of a second lieutenant's pay. They could have loved very comfortably on such means, and paid off their accumulated debts of years when he came to be captain, as others have done before. But they may as well be introduced; you may meet them some time. She, then, was Miss Ruggles, daughter of Capt. Ruggles, of the ——th infantry; he was Second Lieutenant Patten, of the ——d cavalry.

The thing started beautifully. Patten had been twirling his thumbs between reveille and taps, with more or less cursing of fate, for a year. He was pretty badly in debt to the sutler, and was likely to become more so if he was not given something to do with his evenings very soon. He did not like reading; he was too lazy to hunt, and there was nothing but the elusive prairie dog to hunt in any case; he was the only bachelor at the fort—which was a hundred miles from the railroad, by the by—and the married women could not be induced to flirt—with him, at any rate. So the soil was ripe.

Now, just in the nick of time, Capt. Ruggles' pretty daughter came on from a New England boarding school, as innocent, simple, pink and white as such girls should be. Of course Patten called on her the night of her arrival, as is customary in army posts. He found her quite interesting. She sat and smiled and drank in his poured-out wisdom as the soil of the plains drinks a rain, and the wisdom was lost in the sandy depths of her unsophisticated soul, as is also lost the little rain which falls on the parched prairies. However, she evidently admired him, and he went home convinced that this really was his first love, this time. In New England boarding schools a man is never seen, so he was Miss Ruggles' first experience of the sex, and she was sure, too, that this was not only her first, but her only love. Now Patten liked the sensation of thinking of some one else; it was novel, and there was "blessed little novelty" in the post at any time, as he said—only he did not say "blessed" exactly.

The trouble with novelties is that as soon as they are experienced a few times, they cease to be novelties, and so lose their spice. That was the way with this one. After a week or two of thinking of Miss Ruggles—whom he fondly called "Bertha" in what answered for his mind—Patten got tired of it, and concluded that "old things are best," that he preferred his quondam occupation of thinking only of himself, and he went back to it—it was far less trouble, and he objected to trouble, attending reveille was enough of it for him in one day. Then a delightful element was added to his former employment; he discovered in a short time that some one else was thinking of him. That was charming; he sat back and enjoyed it, absorbed it. Heretofore the garrison had never bothered its head about him, and he had had only the sickly com ort of telling himself that he represented pearls, the garrison swine. Here, however, was a girl who knew a priceless jewel when she saw it. He admired her taste, and smiled on her approvingly. She smiled back, even more sweetly, and, in little ways entirely original and clever, she tried to lead him on. For instance, she walked up and down her porch on nice starry nights, and coughed now and then, a gentle little cough. She would go to the sutler's for crewels and ribbons at the hours when Patten was likely to be there for his mail. Her horse never would stand still at the mounting-block, the exasperating animal! if the young officer were in sight. All these little tendrils reaching out are such, we all know, as the world has never known before.

But there was a good deal of the nature of the government mule about Patten. The instant he could see that some one was attempting to lead him he would refuse to advance a step; and he did see, despite Bertha's wholly original methods of procedure. So he stood still, and the poor girl tugged and pulled, but Patten refused to move ever so little. She really became quite desperate and struck him in the face, metaphorically, with some remarks that were meant to be scornful and sarcastic. Of course, if she had known anything about mules she would have been aware that such treatment only makes them jump back; but she was of the infantry, and can be excused for not knowing anything about live stock. Experience taught her, though, and she came to learn to let the mule think he was free and going alone. The experiment worked like a charm. Patten began to fear that he was losing the adoration, and advanced a few steps. Bertha received his overtures with delight, and Patten was wise enough to keep her a little delighted all the time. He did not think, now, that he was really in love; on the contrary, he was sure that his first love was yet to come; but Bertha was a pastime, at any rate.

Things progressed nicely now. Patten and Miss Ruggles took frequent horseback rides, and often did not get home until after dark. The first time this happened, Bertha approached her mamma's presence with fear and trembling; she did not know what her mother would say, but she was sure of a good berating from a none too gentle tongue. Fancy, then, her surprise and delight at being met with a sweet "go and eat your dinner, dear; I've had it kept warm." At the monthly hop Patten danced most of the time with Bertha, and forgot to complain of the scratches she made on his beautiful pumps. Every one was sure they were engaged; only Miss Ruggles and her mother were the least bit uneasy.

If it happened, as it sometimes did, that a day passed without Bertha's spending several hours in the lieutenant's society, home was made generally uncomfortable for her, for at such times Mrs. Ruggles' temper returned to its natural state, from which it only emerged when Patten's form rose against the horizon.

There came a time when the lady's temper did not sweeten for whole weeks—it was when the troops were ordered away.

Patten's troop was among them, and Capt. Ruggles' company was not. This was bad; it meant that Bertha would be "the girl he left behind him" if she did not manage to "land her fish" before the appointed time, which was only a fortnight hence. Time wore on; only a week was left, and things were at a standstill. Bertha was nervous and her mother cross. The week became a day, and still things were the same. There remained one more chance, however; it was a forlorn hope.

The troops were to camp the first night only ten miles away from the post, and most of the ladies of the garrison were going out to take supper with the departing officers, then they were to ride back by moonlight. Now or never must Patten declare his intentions. When he rode away with his troop that last morning, he stopped at Bertha's house and impressed upon her that she must not fail to come out that evening, he "wanted to see her very much," he added, in what the listening Mrs. Ruggles considered a very significant way. The good woman actually kissed Bertha after the lieutenant had ridden away, and the child was so surprised that she forgot to cry because her "warrior bold" had ridden "bravely to the fray."

She really looked very pretty when she cantered off to the camp that afternoon; she felt quite confident of victory; it seemed to her that the others went very slowly through the pine woods. She would have run her little bronco every step of the way had she been alone. Lieut. Patten was mounted when the party arrived, and he suggested that he and Bertha go for a little ride, if she were not too tired. Tired! not she; she fairly beamed with delight. But after an hour's scramble on the foothills, they came back, and matters had not progressed at all. Patten was lovely, but not quite lovely enough. Visions of maternal wrath began to float before Bertha's eyes and dimmed the glory of the sunset which she and the young cavalryman watched together from under a big pine. Sunset is the accepted time for saying those things which Patten should have said; but he did not seem to know it.

Then they had supper, cooked over the camp fire. The married women seemed to find it very jolly, Bertha thought, wistfully. It was determined after supper that a couple of "A" tents should be prepared for the women, that they might spend the night in camp, and a courier was sent off to tell those left behind.

There was still life and still hope, thought Bertha, but every moment was precious. Why, then, should those women, with all the traditional barbarity of chaperons, say that they were tired and carry Miss Ruggles off to bed? But so it was; and that evening, which might have turned out so well, was spoiled and lost forever.

At daylight, however, Bertha emerged from her tent. She looked haggard after her sleepless night, and the cold, cruel light of the morning was not becoming.

The soldiers had been up several hours already, and breakfast—real camp breakfast of bacon, coffee, yeast-powder buscuits, and canned beans—was nearly ready. Miss Ruggles felt her breath come in gasps as Patten strode up to her and doffed his campaign hat. He only mentioned the weather and asked how she had slept. Bertha said: "Not well," in a tone that should have melted the heart of any officer; but he only "supposed it was the mosquitoes—they had bothered him, too." Then they had breakfast, and Miss Ruggles hid her white face behind the regulation tin quartcup of coffee.

After that the tents were struck and the wagons loaded with true soldierly dispatch, and the men stood, foot in stirrup, awaiting the order "Mount." Patten and Miss Ruggles stood a little apart. He was already on horseback, and she, in her habit, stood beside him, giving him a cup of coffee. Her whole anxious little soul was in her eyes and she beat the toe of her broad little boot nervously with her willow riding-switch.

Patten leaned over her. "This is a stirrup-cup, I suppose," he said; "let's call it so anyway; it sounds romantic and"—tenderly—"I love romance, don't you?" Bertha said: "Yes." The lieutenant raised the cup to his lips, then lowered it again: "I must drink your health in my stirrup-cup, and"—an awful pause—"and I wonder if one dare mention the word 'love' to a girl so young as you?" Bertha's lips parted dryly, and her head swam. Patten continued: "I fancy I may. Then let me drink your very good health, and wish that the first time you love it may be happily, and that you will let me, as an old friend, be the first to know the name of the happy man." He emptied the cup and, at the command, trotted away with his troop, strapping the tin cup to his saddle.—Gwendolen Overton, in San Francisco Argonaut.

SHORT BUT ELOQUENT.

A good appetite is no proof of a clear conscience.

If you are not made better by giving, double your gift.

A man is never eloquent when people do not believe in him.

Some can ride a hobby with as much cruelty of spirit as others mount a war horse.

No field of wheat ever ripens that does not have a good deal of straw and husk in it.

If all the words wasted on the weather were planks every cabin in the world could be weather-boarded.—Ram's Horn.

—Anglomania. — Wall-Eyed Jim—"D'yer notice how that feiler says 'isn't' fer 'ain't?'" Knock-Kneed Hank (contemptuously)—"Oh, that's English, you know."—Truth.

ARIZONA'S WILD CAMELS.

Descendants of a Herd That Were Imported from Africa.

The camels now running wild in Arizona are the descendants of a small herd originally imported for use in the state of Nevada, says the San Francisco Chronicle. In the early days of mining on the Comstock, long before there were any railroads in the Great Basin region, it was thought that camels might be profitably used about the mines, particularly in packing across the surrounding deserts, and twelve "ships of the desert" were accordingly purchased and brought to Virginia City. They were wanted for use in packing salt from the Hot Springs salt marsh to the Comstock reduction works. This salt deposit lies far out in a desert region, and to reach it many waterless stretches of sand and alkali had to be traversed.

The camels were able to cross all the deserts in perfect comfort, carrying heavy loads of salt and finding means of subsistence in the prickly and bitter plants and shrubs everywhere to be found in abundance. In short, the animals did as good work here in our deserts as they are able to do in any country in the world, but they were too slow. The camel may be fast enough for an Arab, but he is too slow for an American.

When the occupation of the camels as packers of salt was gone they were sold to some Mexicans, who used them for a time in packing wood down out of the mountains. The Mexicans took them up rocky trails into the rugged hills and used them the same as they use a mule—unmercifully. They soon killed three of the wretched beasts and would have killed the remainder had not a Frenchman, who owned a big ranch on the Carson river, below Dayton, taken pity on the poor, abused creatures and bought the whole of them. This Frenchman had been in Algeria with the French colony, where he had developed an affection for the camel—probably owed the animal a debt of gratitude for having saved his life on some occasion. He had no use for the beasts, therefore turned them out to roam the desert plains at will.

The animals, left to shift for themselves, soon waxed fat, and increased and multiplied. In a few years from nine the herd had increased to thirty-six, old and young. The Frenchman then sold the whole lot to be taken down to Arizona to be used in packing ore down off a big mountain range. It was said there was a good smooth trail, but the animals found all the rocks and soon became footsore and useless, when all were turned adrift to shift for themselves. They have regained the instincts of the original wild state of their species and are very wary and swift. They fly into waterless wastes impenetrable to man when approached. Some of the old animals, however, occasionally appear in the vicinity of the settlements. Of late it is reported that the cattlemen have been shooting them for some reason, perhaps because they frighten and stampede their horses. No one knows how many camels are now running at large in the wilds of the Gila country, but there must be a great number. One is occasionally caught. Four years ago one was captured near to Gila Bend that measured over nine feet in height. It appeared to be a stray from one of the herds in that region.

With the herd of camels when it was owned by the Frenchman on the Carson river was a huge old bull camel known as "Old Heenan," because of his fighting proclivities. He was a giant, and the patriarch of the herd. He had hair on parts of his body that was a foot or eighteen inches in length. The animals ranged down the valley of the Carson nearly to old Fort Churchill. At Sam Buckland's ranch, a mile above the fort, several Mexican vaqueros were employed. These men had seen the big camel, and looked with envious eyes upon the long, silken hair that hung from the huge frame. They thought this hair might be spun into beautiful riatas, bridle reins and ornaments for bridles.

One fine Sunday morning in spring two of the Mexicans—Antonio and Gedonio—equipped themselves with a lasso and a pair of sheep shears and set out to catch and shear Old Heenan. Gedonio found the big animal easy of approach. The old fellow stood stock still. He was dreamily chewing his cud with half-closed eyes. The lasso swished through the air, and in a moment was about the big animal's neck. Then, as the patriarch felt the rope tighten about his throat, the fun began.

Alongside the giant beast the Mexican looked a mere pigmy. When Old Heenan realized that the small two-legged creature was actually trying to gather him in his little eyes turned green with rage. Hissing like a red-hot locomotive he charged Gedonio. The little Mexican held to the rope for a time, hoping to choke the camel down, but found the animal apparently able to subsist as long without "wind" as without water. Besides, Heenan made for him so rapidly that he could get no pull on the old fellow. At last Gedonio was so hard pressed that he was obliged to drop the lasso and take to his heels.

By this time Old Heenan was wild with rage. The Mexican tried to dodge the irate beast among the bunches of grasswood, but these being only two or three feet high, afforded poor cover. He then struck for the river, intending to climb one of the cottonwoods on its banks, but Heenan was too close upon his heels. There was no time for climbing, and he was obliged to plunge into the river. Not being able to swim, Gedonio was constrained to halt when the water came up to his chin. Heenan charged down to the water's edge and there stood on guard. Though the old fellow would not enter the water yet he made Gedonio very unhappy by spitting showers of acrid saliva into his face and eyes.

Meanwhile Antonio, who had witnessed his partner's inglorious retreat and almost split his windpipe in laughing thereat became uneasy. He began to fear that Gedonio was either drowned or killed, as he could see neither man nor camel after they had plunged down over the bank of the river. Leading the mustangs he ventured near the bank of the stream and shouted: "Gedonio! Gedonio! mio amigo!"

Gedonio heard and shouted lustily for Antonio to come to his relief. He instructed Antonio to tie the two mustangs fast together and leave them, then slip quietly down the bank, get hold of the trailing end of the lasso and tie it to a tree.

All went well until Antonio was about to pass the end of the lasso round the tree. It would not reach by a foot or two, and he hauled upon it. Instantly Heenan wheeled about and went for Antonio open-mouthed. Up the bank went Antonio, with the big camel close at his heels. He tried to reach the horses to mount and ride off, but at sight of the camel the mustangs gave a snort of terror and dashed away up the river. Heenan's attention being attracted to the horses he gave chase to them, much to the relief of Antonio, who had plunged head first into a big bunch of sagebrush to conceal himself from the enemy, though his hiding was merely that of the ostrich.

Presently the two men got together and went in search of their horses. Half a mile up the river they found both animals drowned in a deep hole, with Old Heenan upon the bank looking down at them. It was only after infinite trouble that the two Mexicans were able to recover their saddles and bridles. As they sneaked home to Buckland's that evening they were sadder and wiser men. They "went for wool and came back shorn"—even their shears were lost.

The pair told all manner of lies to account for the drowning of their horses, but as it happened the Frenchman who owned the camels had climbed a tree to watch the Mexicans, not knowing what they were after, and had been an amused witness of the whole affair. When the true story reached the ranch there were a thousand jokes among the men about the fun to be had in "shearing the bull camel in the rutting season."

When the camels were first taken down to Arizona to be used in packing ore one

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - - JUNE 8, 1894.

IT is estimated that the losses in the state from the flood are $5,000,000.

THE motion of the government to prevent the construction of an electric railroad on the Gettysburg battlefield has been denied by the U. S. court at Philadelphia.

THE end of the McKinley experiment begun in 1890 will have been reached June 30, 1894, the termination of the fiscal year. The deficiency at that time will be in the neighborhood of $75,000,000. This is about as much money as the sugar trust has been enabled to filch from consumers during the past four years.

MCKINLEY and Reed are both to the front as presidential candidates. McKinley has the sole right to the use of the high tariff process while Brother Reed has a patent financial policy called "international bimetalism" recently introduced by the Republican convention of Maine with which he expects to capture the silver states in the West. Brother Harrison is also expected to be heard from.

An exchange remarks: If trusts and combines are able to hang out $100,000 for a senatorial vote they can generally get a few takers. Here appears the moral side of a tariff for protection. A nation cannot afford to subject its public men to such temptations. There should be in public life no opportunities for amassing fortunes in exchange for votes. Clean out the tariff robbery by making revenue the rule of all tax laws.

CONGRESSMAN BELTZHOOVER of the Nineteenth Pennsylvania District has been laid on the shelf. He was a candidate for renomination but on Monday the district was carried by Peter Strubinger who is a genuine Democrat. Mr. Belzhoover was one of the Democratic congressmen who opposed the Wilson bill and favored protection and his constituents have concluded that his proper place is in the Republican camp.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, says a Washington telegram, is angry at the way in which the tariff bill has been bungled in the senate. He is particularly angry at Senator Gorman for having in his recent speech twisted the President's letter of acceptance into an endorsement of the line of policy followed by Mr. Gorman and his allies in making up their compromise tariff measure. He has expressed himself freely to some of his most confidential advisers, and an effort has been made to induce him to come out in a statement, calling a halt on the present course of the senate and demanding the passage of a genuine tariff reform bill. Should he do so, it will be so emphatic that there can be no mistaking the President's dissatisfaction with the Gorman compromise, and his disgust with the scandal it has brought upon his administration.

A DISPATCH from Peora, Illinois says: one dead body, several men on the verge of the grave, a number of others seriously injured, $30,000 worth of property absolutely destroyed, and many homes made desolate, was the result of an attempt made on Wednesday by the miners of the Peoria district to close the mine operated by Little Brothers, in Tazewell county, a mile or more back of Wesley City. The tragedy was the sequel of a meeting held at Bartonville the other day, about which there was so much secrecy. It was decided that the Little Brothers' mine must close. In consequence of the conclusion arrived at by that meeting, about 400 miners started out of Bartonville on Wednesday afternoon. They came from nearly all the mines in the district. Every man apparently came armed. They were desperate and were ready to use desperate means to accomplish desperate ends. They were met by the sheriff with a posse but forced their way and charged on the mine. The Littles retreated into the tower and opened fire on the besiegers who riddled the tower with bullets and set it on fire. The men in the tower escaped. There are a number of people wounded.

A PLAN for adjusting labor differences through a board of arbitration has been formulated by Representative Kiefer, of Minnesota. The bill provides for the appointment by the president of three commissioners of arbitration. The commissioner of labor is made ex-officio, a member of the arbitration board. The governor of a state in which a labor controversy occurs is also a member. The board of arbitration thus consists of five members. In order to secure the offices of the board, the application is first made to the governor, the form of an application being set forth in the bill. The application may be made by employers or employes. In the latter case it must be in behalf of at least fifty employes of an organization having one thousand members throughout the country. If the governor is satisfied that a conflict exists, which cannot be amicable settled, he applies to the national board of arbitration to take charge of the question. The board assembles in the state capitol, hears evidence and arbitrates the difference in the usual manner. Its decisions are made as binding as those of a federal court of law. Provision is also made for enforcing the decision of arbitration. Pending the hearing of the board, the governor is clothed with power to preserve the peace and suppress the strike. Mr. Kiefer appreciates that the state right argument will be raised against the bill. He has confered with a number of lawyers, however, and he is hopeful of having the bill conform to all constitutional requirements.

STRIKES have become such a continuous feature of the industrial situation in the United States, says the Philadelphia *Record*, that the causes which bring them about, and the means which may be adopted to prevent them, are subjects of vital interest. The present mining strike seriously cripples nearly every industry that depends upon steam power or upon large consumption of fuel for other purposes. Strikes upon great lines of railway are hardly less disastrous. Millions of persons who have no direct interest in mines or railways find themselves injured by these quarrels, and without means of remedy.

Is it not time that a remedy should be provided?

There would probably never be a strike but for the over supply of laborers. The policy of employes of labor has been to induce an over supply for the purpose of reducing wages. The policy of workingmen has been to combine for the purpose of maintaining wages. In order to carry out their purpose the employers have resorted to the importation of laborers. Pennsylvania is crowded with solicited foreign miners and factory employes; and that they may protect themselves against these competitors the banded workingmen organize strikes.

The only effectual way to put an end to any evil is to remove the cause of it. There has been no effort in this direction, except the futile and easily evaded law forbidding the employment of alien contract labor.

As long as there shall be an over supply of labor a strike can only be effective by becoming lawless. When they undertake to prevent others from taking their vacant places, or when they undertake to enforce their demands by intimidation, they themselves should be instantly repressed. It is far less important that they shall have work at such wages as they demand than that every man who may desire to work shall be free to do so. If the immense sums of money that have been expended by trades-union in sustaining strikers out of work had been used in finding new fields of labor for idlers, or in procuring the deportation of excessive labor, something in the nature of a remedy would have been provided. Against the policy of importation a policy of exportation is the true rejoinder.

Congress could assist depressed labor by stricter defensive regulations against induced imigration. It has also been suggested that the states should act for their own protection. Why should not the overseers of the poor in every county of Pennsyivania that has been overrun by alien contract laborers require bonds from their employers to reimburse the tax payers for expenses incurred in support of pauperized employes or in protecting the public against their depredations?

The Federal government and the state government have the power to effectually protect the people against greed on the part of employers and against violence on the part of employes. Such disastrous conflicts as the one now deranging the business of the whole country and occasioning loss of life and property in several states make the enforcement of law imperative. If the laws be inadequate they should be amended.

A CONTEMPORARY states the case plainly.

A tariff for revenue will put a stop to charges of wholesale bribery around Washington. Nothing else will.

The tariff lobby is the nursery of all the other lobbies.

A protective system without some form of bribery cannot be conceived. Interests whose profits depend upon rises and falls in tariff schedules will put up money to elect a man to the house or senate if they are sure of him and to defeat another man who is dangeaous to their schemes.

Frank Hurd was one of the first victims of the protection policy of killing off reform leaders. William R. Morrison was next. A mercenary still hunt nearly captured Carlisle's seat.

Protection is necessarily bribery. Nobody ever attempted to formulate an equitable system for imposing tariff duties. The question is always how much the protected interest can get in the general scramble. Protection is essentially a mercenary transaction all through. It was mercenary when sovereigns could grant trade monopolies to favored subjects and the royal hand was held out for either payment in advance or part of the swag. There has been no change except as compelled by changes in forms of government.

We can look for little more than scandalous charges and highly colored rumors from the senatorial investigation. It can be believed, however, that protected interests have been offering bribes during campaigns and committee hearings. They always have offered bribes and will never stop until the protective idea is killed.

Bribery, petty and occasional, will always exist. Systematic, organized, steady bribery is the distinction of the protective system alone. No other possible interest can afford so much for bribery as the protected interests. Where hundreds of millions are involved there is no trouble about spending a million or two to get the necessary votes. Other interests might employ lobbyists occasionally, but it is protection alone which must by the circumstances of its existence maintain a big lobby as an indispensable adjunct of its business. Government cannot be pure while protection lasts.

PETITIONS are in circulation over the state to be presented to the next legislature—asking "for the enactment of such measure as may result in the collection of all public revenues—state, county, township, and municipal—from the value of land, irrespective of improvements in or on it, and for the abolition of all other taxes now levied for this purpose." The petitions are circulated under the auspices of the single tax league of New York and it is proposed that they shall be signed by both men and women.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2, 1894.—The positive and emphatic denial of Senators Voorhees, Vest, Harris and McPherson, Democratic members of the senate finance committee, of each and all of the sensational stories which have been printed concerning the sugar trust and its alleged influence in the making of the sugar schedule of the tariff bill, has convinced all fair minded people that the alleged sugar trust scandal had no firmer foundation than the idle gossip of irresponsible persons, based entirely upon conjecture; and there is little room for doubt that the investigating committee will so report at the close of the taking of testimony, and that the report will be signed by every member of the committee. Present indications are that the Scotch verdict "not proven" will be rendered on the charge that certain senators speculated in sugar stock while the character of the schedule of the tariff bill was in doubt, on account of the difficulty of obtaining convincing evidence on that subject. It is generally regretted, outside of the senate, that the committee should have raised the old question of the right of the senate to compel newspaper men to give the source of information received by them, in connection with this investigation. No good can come out of it, and, as Senator Hill aptly said, much harm may.

The last concerted effort of the Republican senators against the tariff bill is now being made against the sugar schedule. This is not so much because they are opposed to the sugar schedule—as a matter of fact a number of them are known to favor it—but because they believe that if they can put sugar on the free list enough Democrats will refuse to vote for the entire bill to enable them to defeat it. But the scheme will not work. It is now as certain as anything not yet done can be that Democrats enough to make a majority cannot be drawn into this trap, although there are a number of Democratic Senators who would like to see sugar on the free list. As soon as the sugar schedule is adopted it is believed that the Republicans will agree to set a day to vote upon the bill, as they admit that if they cannot beat the sugar schedule they cannot beat the bill.

The southern Democrats in the house are making a determined fight to secure the repeal of the tax on state bank notes. The debate has been going on all this week and will probably continue for a week or ten days longer, the unacted upon appropriation bills having been temporarily laid aside. The result is in doubt, depending, many believe, on the attendance when the vote is taken. If the attendance exceeds 280 the probabilities are that repeal will be defeated, as the largest claim made by the friends of repeal is 140 votes. But inasmuch as those who favor the repeal of the tax are more interested in securing it than those who oppose it are in preventing it, the chances are in favor of the repealers mustering their full strength on the floor of the house when the time comes to vote and winning, if they can get the 140 votes claimed. Some very interesting and instructive speeches have been made by Democrats both for and against repeal. The Republicans have not up to this time taken a conspicuous part in the debate, although they are solidly opposed to repeal. Representative Black, of Georgia, made a strong and bold speech in favor of repeal, in which he took the ground that the general government had no right under the constitution to impose such a tax, and stated his belief that the U. S. supreme court had no more right to bind the action of the house than the house had to bind the supreme court.

The investigation of the alleged armor plate frauds by the house committee on naval affairs has so far brought out nothing startling. The committee will visit Homestead to see if anything more than was found out by Secretary Herbert's naval experts can be learned.

Postmaster General Bissell doesen't endorse the idea of the government running the telegraph lines of the country in connection with the post office department, and he has written a letter to Chairman Wise, of the house commerce committee, giving his reasons. He thinks the postoffice department has all that it can do justice to in extending and perfecting the mail facilities of the country, and that the expense of a telegraph system would be out of all proportion to the benefit that would be derived therefrom by the people.

President Cleveland and Secretaries Gresham, Carlisle, Smith and Morton attended the Memorial day exercises at Arlington as guests of the Grand Army of the Republic. M.

They Will Confer.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 5.—One of the highest authorities in the ranks of the western Pennsylvania coal operators has received assurance that the Illinois operators, who have all along refused to participate in a joint conference of operators and miners, are now ready and willing to do so, and that at to-day's meeting in Columbus, O., President McBride will issue a call for another joint conference to be held at Columbus Friday of this week. The coke region operators are arranging to employ men in this city to go to the coke region to take the places of the strikers. An employment office has been opened for this purpose. This morning three car loads of workmen were shipped from this city to various points in the coke regions.

Confesses Killing His Child.

Harry Johnson, under sentence of death at Allentown, Pa., for murder, has made a full confession of the crime. He made the statement over his signature that in July last he took his four-year-old daughter to the Lehigh river and threw her in to get rid of her, because she had become burdensome to him. Johnson and his wife lived separate. She sent the girl to him at the stable where he worked. He was tired keeping her and drowned her. Johnson said he took her about the waist and threw her in the river at a secluded spot, after dusk.

Entire Family Commit Suicide.

BERLIN, June 2.—Carl Seegera, a master painter, with his wife and four children, committed suicide last night by taking cyanide of potassium. The six unfortunate persons were found dead. A paper signed by the whole family showed that they had all consented to die by poison.

The cause of this wholesale suicide was the fact that Seegera was without means on account of his failure to collect money due him for work done upon some new buildings.

Interest on His Debt.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., June 6.—Because David Schomoyer owed two years' dues and had therefore been debarred from membership in the Union church, at Cetronia, his funeral yesterday was held out of doors. The church authorities would not allow the body to be taken into the church, although Mr. Schomoyer had been an elder and a deacon of it for a number of years. The funeral sermon was delivered in the cemetery.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Where a Mob Rules.

MCKEESPORT, Pa., June 15.—The big strike at the National Tube Works assumed a serious aspect to-day. This morning a sufficient number of the strikers went to work to get in operation two lap weld furnaces and the butt weld mill. Upon hearing this the strikers quietly met and decided to use every possible endeavor to have the men quit work again.

At 11:30 o'clock the works were surrounded by a mob of fully 5,000 men and boys and trouble was looked for. When the whistle blew at 12 o'clock Thomas Milligan, one of the striking welders who had returned to work with two companions, tried to leave the mill yard. Their appearance was greeted by deafening yells, and as they attempted to go through the crowd the men made for them. Milligan was struck in the face, but before any more harm was done he had been secured from the mob by company officers and Superintendent Patterson, who retreated back to the mill. Several bricks and stones were thrown at them. No more men attempted to leave the works, but the crowd remained to watch every entrance. At noon the boilermakers marched out in a body and said they would stay out until the strike was settled.

The company is going to make every attempt to run the works with whatever men will work. It is expected that the company will this afternoon secure a big force of deputies, as more serious trouble is looked for. The wildest excitement prevails and the streets are packed with people, the entire police force trying to keep the streets clear. W. H. Sims, who was suspected of being a deputy, was run through the streets by several hundred men. He was roughly hauled.

A Fiend Arrested.

PITTSBURG, June 5.—The prompt action of Constable Heilman, of Duquesne borough, in hustling Zan Krider into the county jail was the means of saving the life of a brute in human form. Krider had abused his five-year-old step daughter, Zenie Snowden, in a manner to excite the envy of a barbarian. During the temporary absence of the child's mother yesterday Krider beat Zenie over the back and shoulders with a poker, pulled two great bunches of hair from her head, raised her to the ceiling of the room by the feet, dropped her to the floor and then kicked the unconscious child in the pit of the stomach.

When Mrs. Krider returned and attempted to care for her injured baby, the brutal fiend threatened to kill her with a knife and drove her from the house. Krider made no resistance when arrested, for when the story of his crime became known preparations were at once began to lynch him. At the magistrate's office Krider entered a plea of guilty, in order so be hurried to jail. Dr. Hawkins, who dressed Zenie's injuries, says that they may prove fatal. Krider is twenty-seven years of age, a brakeman employed by the Carnegie company. There is an insurance of $300 on the little girl's life and it is believed Krider is anxious to have her die in order to get the money. This is the second time Krider has abused the child.

Elk County's Sheriff Busy.

RIDGWAY, June 5.—The operators of the mining district south of this place anticipate a conflict with the strikers today. A telephone message from the Shawmut works of Hall, Kaul & Co., says that the strikers are marching on the works, and have declared their intention to force the non union men out of the mines at any cost. Sheriff Elioll and a posse of over 50 determined deputies left Ridgway at midnight, and are guarding the works. All are armed with winchesters, and a wagon load of ammunition was sent to them this morning.

About 175 negro miners from Alabama arrived here in freight cars at midnight, and 100 of them were put to work at the Shawmut mines this morning. The rest were sent to the Noble Coal company's works.

An effort was made by the strikers yesterday afternoon to intimidate the men at work at Shawmut. They paraded the highway with a brass band in the lead and were confronted at the works by the sheriff and 40 deputies. Some of them broke from the ranks and fled, but others were determined to enter the works. The deputies captured 63, including the band, and the sheriff sent them to jail at Ridgway at midnight.

Excitement Growing Among Miners.

PHILIPSBURG, Pa., June 5.—James Passmore, of this place, who operates the Urey Ridge mine in Indiana county, is reported to have started his colliery this morning. A number of his old employes returned to work under the protection of the police. It is to that mine that Captain Clark took a number of coal and iron police this morning. There is no truth in the report of great destitution prevailing in this section. The excitement is steadily growing with the miners. The leaders do not fear an attempt as resumption in this region, for the reason that the mines are comparatively small and scattered.

Boys Crushed Under a Falling Rock.

SHEPHERDSVILLE, Ky., June 4.—Edward Hortz and Thomas Hart were killed near here by the carelessness of Lee Eckert, a companion, with whom they had been playing. The three boys went to Buzzard Roost, a high bluff, and rolled large stones into the valley below. After enjoying the fun for a while Hortz and Hart went below to view the damage done by the rolling rocks. While they were in the valley Ekert pried off a ledge of rock hanging on a brink, which went down with a tremendous crash, tearing down trees and shrubbery and crushing the two boys to death.

Washed Away by the Flood.

BOULDER, Col., June 3.—The pipe factory, five houses, the railroad tracks, and all the city and railroad bridges have been washed away by the flood in Boulder creek. No lives were lost. The towns of Crisman and Salina, mining camps in Boulder canal, the former six and the latter eight miles from Boulder, have been wiped out of existence. They had a population of about 200, who are now all homeless. Many placer mines are ruined. The total loss around Boulder is estimated at $500,000.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—The corset cover is now called a "camisole" in polite society.

—While in a cemetery, near Carlisle waiting for a funeral, Miss Mary Lautz dropped dead.

—When a man marries a woman older than himself it seems funny how many more birthdays he has than she.

—The mines of the Lykens Valley Coal Company are flooded, and at least a week will be necessary to pump them dry.

—Five years' domestic troubles between Joseph Lochner and his wife, at St. Louis, Mo., were terminated by Lochner shooting the wife to death.

—For criminal assault on a Belgian woman, Colonel W. E. Stevens, heretofore "a shining light of mortality," at Moline, Ill., has gone to jail for a year.

—Insane Samuel Alexander, who murdered James Nesbit at Chicopee, Mass., and escaped to Canada, has been captured and returned without extradition.

—The freight service performed by the railroads of the United States in 1892, was equivalent to moving 88,241,650,225 tons one mile. The compensation therefor was $720,316,042.

—The first attempt to build a railroad to the summit of Pike's Peak was made in 1884. The present road was completed in 1891. Its upper terminus is 14,000 feet above the level of the sea.

An Oxford library has a manuscript containing the whole Bible. It is written on a piece of parchment so thin and the writing is so minute that the whole, when rolled up, is neatly packed away in the shell of a common walnut.

—It is said that no book has ever been printed that did not contain typographical blunders. The nearest approach to perfection is "The Lusiad," printed by John Souza in 1817, which has but one, and that an accident caused by the press.

—Samuel Mock, of Lewisburg, Pa., has been arrested on the charge of killing his father, who was buried February 24. The body was exhumed and showed the marks of a knife incision in the breast and bruises about the head. It is thought the murder resulted from a family fight.

—Five cows belonging to George Foulke, of near West Chester, were killed on Monday by Dr. Edmunds, a state veterinarian, because of their affection of tuberculosis. They were of Jersey and Holstein stock, and fine animals. A score of veterinary physicans were present to witness the operation which was performed at the order of Dr. Bridge.

—Four thousand tons of coal from Cardiff was brought into port at New York on Monday by the steamer Cynthana, consigned to the Berwind White Coal Company. The coal is for supplying ocean steamers and is furnished at a less rate than the contract of about $2.50 a ton. This is a consequence of the strike in the bituminous coal fields.

—By a premature explosion of dynamite at John Bland's fort at Monocacy station, six miles above Pottstown, Pa., on Monday, Alexander Church, Jr., had both arms blown off and was otherwise badly injured about the body and face. John Francis had an arm blown off and his face badly cut, and George Keller was seriously injured internally and cut about the body.

—A telegram from Montgomery, W. Va., states that as the miners at Powellton were leaving the mines on Monday night several shots were fired at them from the surrounding timber, resulting in four men being killed. None of the men who did the shooting were discovered. The governor has ordered three companies of military to be ready to march at a moment's notice. Bloodhounds are to be used in running down the men who shot the miners.

—The striking Kanawha Valley miners have again resorted to violence. The dram house at the Morris Creek mines has been burned, the trestle over Man's creek destroyed by fire, and coal traffic stopped on the Sewell and Gilkeson branch of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad. Dynamite was also used at Morris creek bridge, partially destroying it. Sheriff Sillman has been called upon to protect property. The Kanawha & Michigan road has given up the fight and will haul no more coal at present.

—Meagre details of an uprising in Corea were brought by the steamer Sydney. The people of the town of Dainenzan, in in the province of Kinkaifu, were indignant at the governor's tyranny. They first rose in revolt, and their example was followed by other towns. Their forces soon numbered nearly 8,000. At the latest accounts the insurgents had put the governor and 34 other persons, including a number of officials, to death, and were marching upon Seoul. A force of soldiers had been sent to meet them.

—A sad drowning accident occurred on Sunday evening in the Conestoga creek at a point called Lamparter's Meadows, near Lancaster. James and Willie Stock, aged 8 and 9 respectively, were bathing in the stream with a party of companions when James got beyond his depth, and being unable to swim, was carried away by the current. His brave little brother attempted his rescue, but was unsuccessful, and he was drowned within a few feet of where James went down. Both bodies were recovered soon afterward. The boys were sons of Frederick Stock, a coachman for a wealthy family.

—A queer find was made by the people residing along the Susquehanna river in the vicinity of Slab Lock, York county, Wednesday. It consisted of a handsome coffin in which was a well-dressed child of apparantly between eight and twelve months old. The coffin was found in the debris along the river and evidently came down with the flood. No one knows where it came from. An inquest was held over the body and it was then immediately interred. Information on the affair is exceedingly scarce, but it is clear that there was no knowledge as to how the coffin got into the water or how long it had been there.

—A game of base ball was to be played on Saturday on the Glen Ridge Oval between the Bloomfield Atheletic club team and the Harrison base ball club of Harrison, N. J. Before the game was called the Harrisons were practicing on the field, and one of their members was batting flys. The manager, Stoutenberg, of the Harrisons, in stooping to pick up a second ball that was in play, got too near the batter, and was accidentally struck by the bat across the forehead. He fell in his tracks unconscious, with blood streaming from his head. He was taken to the office of Dr. Anna L. Geddens, in Richland avenue, where his wound was dressed. After recovering his consciousness he was taken to his home in Harrison. It is feared he is dangerously injured. The game was not played.

TO THE

CASH BUYERS

OF

CAMBRIA COUNTY.

We Invite You

TO visit our Dry Goods Store on Main Street, Gallitzin to inspect our Spring Line of

Dress Goods,

Wall Paper, Lace Curtains, Window Shades, Underwear, Embroideries, Laces and Trimmings of all kinds, Hats, Shoes, Carpets, Ladies' Shirt Waists, Gentlemen's Outing Shirts, all of which for the next 60 days we are selling at a

Reduction of 20 Per Cent.

THOS. BRADLEY,

CHEAPEST CASH STORE,

GALLITZIN, PA.

FARMERS!

TAKE NOTICE

When you want GOOD FLOUR take your grain to the OLD SHENKLE MILL in Ebensburg. The

FULL ROLLER PROCESS

for the manufacture of Flour has been put in the Old Shenkle Grist Mill in Ebensburg and turns out nothing but

FIRST CLASS WORK.

Bring in your grain and give us a trial. Each man's grain in ground separately and you get the Flour of your own wheat. If farmers wish to exchange grain for Flour they can do so. The Mill is running every day with the BEST OF POWER.

S. D. LUDWIG,

PROPRIETOR.

CLOTHING CLOTHING

We are now ready to show you the Largest and Finest Stock of Men's, Youth's, Boys' and Children's Clothing in Cambria county, with the Lowest Prices for good Goods in the State. Our Stock of Spring and Summer Clothing is complete. We have all the new Spring shapes in Hats and a complete line of Gents' Furnishings of all kinds. It will pay you to come to see us this spring as we have prices to suit the times.

Call and examine our stock. We will sell you nice Goods and SAVE YOU MONEY.

Very Respectfully,

C. A. SHARBAUGH.

Carrolltown.

IT WILL PAY YOU

To go to **QUINN'S,** Clinton street, Johnstown, to buy Carpets, Linoleums, Mattings, Oil Cloths, Blankets, Feathers, &c. Prices Reduced on All Goods, and **FREIGHT PAID** on All Large Packages.

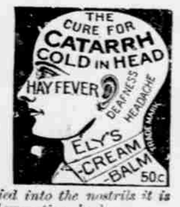
JAMES QUINN.

Elys Cream Balm

THE CURE FOR

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER AND COLD IN HEAD



Ely's Cream Balm is not a liquid, snuff or powder. Applied into the nostrils it is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head, allays inflammation, heals the sores. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price.

50c ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street NEW YORK. 50c

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE.

To Investors.

WHY go away from home to seek investments when you can buy Pennsylvania First Mortgage Securities on the Cash or Monthly Payment plan and which will net you twenty per cent. on your money? For particulars call on or address H. A. ENGLEHART, Ebensburg, Pa. aug5.92

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency,

T. W. DICK,

General Insurance Agent,

EBENSBURG, PA.

B. & B.

IT IS SUPERFLUOUS

To add a word of praise for our immense assortment of

Dress Goods, Silks and Suitings.

Everyone who has ever patronized this store knows what a superb stock of these goods is constantly on hand. Those who don't know will find it to their interest to come, or write our *Mail Order Department* for samples which will, in part, tell the tale of merit and low prices.

A large and important purchase just made that will bring the people, and hundreds of mail orders as well—all wool FRENCH CHALLIS—plain, light and medium grounds with medium-sized coin spot designs in harmonizing color—all wool 50-CENT CHALLIS they are, and for 25 CENTS a yard.

100 pieces assorted all-wool *French Challis*—dark ground, 50 cents. Challis with floral designs, 30 CENTS a yard.

Artistic shade of rose in fine stripes on black grounds—all wool FRENCH CHALLIS.

35 CENTS A YARD.

200 pieces finest, all-wool *French Challis*, both light and dark combinations. The choicest of late Paris importations. The very cream in style and design of the French makers—

50 CENTS A YARD.

150 pieces *Cocoa Ground 3-4 Wool Challis*—neat figures and beautiful floral printings—25 cent qualities, 29 inches wide 12½ CENTS.

200 pieces *American Challis*, fine twilled cloth, both in light and dark grounds—handsome styles and excellent quality—30 inches wide, 10 CENTS A YARD.

Handsome line of *New Novelty and Taffeta Silks*—for entire gowns or waists—shown this season; in quality and style none better; PRICES that point the way to economical buying, 65c., 75c., 85c., $1, 10c., 12½c., 15c., to imported Organdies, etc., to 65 CENTS PER YARD.

A WASH DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT without a rival—we doubt if an equal in the country. Write for full line of samples and learn what is NEWEST AND BEST sold at what little cost—5c., 5½c., 7½c., 8c., 10c., 12½c., 15c., to imported Organdies, etc., to 65 CENTS PER YARD.

BOGGS & BUHL,

Allegheny, Pa.

MINOT'S

DENTIFRICE.

BEAUTIFIES THE TEETH,
PRESERVES THE GUMS,
SWEETENS THE BREATH,
BENEFITS THE THROAT.

★ SAFE AND AGREEABLE. ★

Everybody uses it.
Everybody praises it.

The Teeth.—Nothing ever discovered whitens the Teeth so quickly and safely as Minot's Dentifrice. It is free from acids, grit and all dangerous substances, and can be used with splendid results, even where the teeth seem pearl in appearance.

It whitens and polishes
The enamel beautifully.

The Gums.—Soft and spongy gums interfere with the health by preventing the proper use of the teeth, render the teeth unsightly, and cause decay by shrinking from the enamel. Minot's Dentifrice is a certain cure for unhealthy gums.

It hardens and preserves
The gums perfectly.

The Breath.—Minot's Dentifrice sweetens the breath, produces the violet-like odor which is so suggestive of neatness and cleanliness, and leaves a sweet pure taste in the mouth, its action on the throat is peculiarly beneficial

It sweetens the breath
And strengthens the throat.

Safe and Agreeable.—Its components are perfectly pure and harmless, and are the best known tonics for the mouth and gums. Whitens the teeth without injury to the enamel, and is the best Dentifrice that can be used. It is absolutely pure in quality, prompt in effect, pleasing to use and surprisingly low priced.

It is absolutely safe
Under all circumstances.

Price 25 Cents per bottle. Sold by druggists generally, or sent to any address on receipt of 25 cents.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
WINKELMANN & BROWN DRUG CO.
BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.

JOHN PFISTER,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Hardware, Queensware,

MADE-UP CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

VEGETABLES IN SEASON.

HARNESS, ETC.,

OPPOSITE JUNCTION HOTEL,

CRESSON, PA.

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HONEST GOODS FOR HONEST MONEY.

A NEW LIGHT ON SHOES

On receipt of $2.00, with Name, Money Order or Registered Letter, we will send to any part of the U. S. one pair of our Ladies' Celebrated Bright Dongola Kid Boots, opera toe, hand turned shoe in the most stylish own make, or vesting top, style, and weight. Equal to any $3.00 shoe in the market. RETURN MONEY if not satisfied or send for catalogue and Rules for Self Measurement. Address Mail Order Dept. LIBERTY SHOE CO., 39 Main St., Johnstown, Pa. Mention this paper. Send for Circular and Price List. Patent Leather Tips, Opera or Common Sense Toe, Kid or Cloth Top, Button or Lace, Hand Turned Soles, C. F. & E., or D. F. & E. Widths, Hand turned soles. Ladies' Shoes have no Equal. We Manufacture Ladies' Shoes and sell them at Wholesale and Retail. LIBERTY SHOE CO., 39 Main St., Johnstown, Pa. Send for Circular and Price List.

BEST $3. SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR $2.

Several of our best customers are well known Ebensburg people. They can and will recommend Liberty Shoes because they have worn them. We want to sell more. Write for our catalogue and the names of those in your town to whom we refer.

feb2 6m

Mountain House

STAR SHAVING PARLOR!

CENTRE STREET, EBENSBURG.

THIS well-known and long established Shaving Parlor is now located on Centre street, opposite the livery stable of O'Hara, Davis & Luther, where the business will be carried on in the future. SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING done in the neatest and most artistic manner. Clean Towels a specialty.

☞Ladies waited on at their residences.

JAMES B. GANT,
Proprietor

F. X. FEES'

Shaving Parlor,

Main Street, Near Post Office

☞The undersigned desires to inform the public that he has opened a shaving par or on Main street, near the post office where barbering in all its branches will be carried on in the future. Everything neat and clean. Your patronage solicited.

F. X. FEES.

ambria Freeman.

ENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

DAY. - - - - JUNE 8, 1894.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

...of the G. A. R. is to be organ-...Spangler.

...furnished twenty rainy days and ...he has to do better.

...Annie Davison, of this place, is ...friends in Johnstown.

...Rose McCormick and wife, ...spent Saturday in Ebensburg.

...and Mrs. George Schettig, of this ...attended friends in St. Augustine on ...

...Ed Shields, of Loretto, and ...Shields, of Altoona, were in Ebens-...Thursday.

...ast coal of Blacklick coal will be ...up the Blacklick railroad the be-...of next week.

...George L. Fredericks has com-...the erection of a new business ...on High street.

...is a very "strong call," says the ... Yes, and for strong on the part of ...question.

...said that the sisters of St. Joseph ...contemplation the removal of their ...in this place to Grafton, near Pitts-...

...Peter Feiser, of Johnstown, was ...to jail on Monday, charged with ...an accomplice in a rape on Miss Lena ...

...J. J. Thomas, of Carroll town-...a suggest this week in attend-...the meeting of the state board of ...

...woman skull was found in the woods ...the cross roads about a mile north of ...town on Saturday afternoon. How ...came there is a mystery.

...William R. Hamilton, the Hontzdale ...who is serving a term in the ...for embezzlement, has been ...by the governor.

...Jeff Cherry, of Washington county, ...through Cresson on Monday with ...colored and two white boys, bound ...Huntingdon reformatory.

...Maud Woodland, daughter of L. ...Esq., a former resident of Carroll ...died at the home of her parents ...Grant, Md., several days ago.

...received a communication from a ...living at Carrolltown this Thurs-...stating he like for publication this ...it will appear in our next issue.

...Mrs. D. H. Zahm and daughter ...left on Wednesday morning for ...to Columbia, Lancaster and ...Philadelphia and will spend several days ...visiting friends.

...Samuel Sneltzer died at Lilly at ...on Monday morning of brain ...aged about 27 years. Deceased was ...of Peter Robine. She is sur-...her husband and one child.

...A. J. Smith, of Media, Pa., be-...special course in writing and ...on Tuesday next. Any person ...writing school will have an oppor-...in one or both of the courses.

...Saturday night ...entered the stable of Alexan-...at the rear of his home on ...Hill, above the Sixth ward, ...and stole his horse, valued at ...

...water has again been turned into ...dam. Ever since the washout ...have been busily employed in ...up and in a short time it will ...sufficient power for the grist ...

...David Evans, of Cambria town-...recently seized on Tuesday by ...falling out of some boiling water ...engaged in washing. Dr. Davison, ...he was summoned and attended ...injuries.

...region the situation remains ...except that every day in-...the unhealthful condition of the ...are experiencing the pangs of ...as they never felt them before.—...Ledger.

...Lloyd, editor of the *Herald*, ...article in discussing the ...question says "the burgess has ...whatever to do with the appointment ...ing. The council doesn't ...much to do with it either. ...W. Zimmerman, of Johnstown, ...lost his pocketbook containing ...a $2,000 judgment note made ...by Jacob Aukeny, and ...railroad tickets, at Myersdale ...day after disembarking from a ...

...Exchange publishes the following ...Now dear to our ...subscription when gen-...present it to view; but ...don't pay—we refrain from ...forgive gentle reader, the ...

...health authorities have erected ...borough ground near ...buildings. The fence is in-...confinement of cows found ...large until the fines are paid. ...cow has not succeeded in ...either.

...Johnstown correspondent ...week at Camp George, ...on the verge of starva-...the past four days they have ...to subsist upon a half a ...each man, washed down ...beer a piece.

...Bessemer steel works and bloom-...Johnstown are closed, laying ...About 1,000 men are employ-...mechanical department and be-...of that number were sus-...The cause of the suspension is ...not be obtained.

...J. Phillips, who formerly prac-...physician of dentist at Hastings, ...died at the home of his par-...Danville, Pa., on Thursday of last ...consumption. He had lately ...trip to South America and died ...hours after reaching home.

...William Coal miner residing ...Johnstown, on Tuesday ...at his work was caught by ...and had his back broken. ...unfortunate man is paralyzed from ...down and there are but slight ...of his recovery. He is about 56 ...

...Thomas Glasser, the well-known ...merchant of Hastings, has become ...involved and executions to the ...amount are in the sheriff's hands. ...failure and business depression ...greatly felt in the north of the ...at Hastings it has been es-...

...On Wednesday morning a pas-...train, composed of three coaches, ...left the town for Cush Creek, ...aboard over one hundred deputies, ...elected, were on their way to pro-...who were to start operations ...& Barnes in the Cush Creek ...—*Somerset Standard.*

...Cook, of Chicago, a specialist ...will assist Miss Mary Cooper ...the famous Pollard's sys-...of teaching reading and ...to the normal students. This ...the one most in the best schools ...country, hence the purpose in get-...teachers to present it.

—Daniel W. James, of this place, while working on the saw mill of Messrs. Davis Bros., in Cambria township, on Tuesday of last week, was unfortunate enough to have his right leg caught between a log and the carriage and severely crushed. No bones were broken but the flesh is so severely bruised that he will be laid up for some time.

—A woman named Eliza J. Spangler, with a body guard of four men and holding a loaded revolver in her hand, refused to let the Grand Army post decorate the grave of her husband in the Myerstown, Pa., cemetery on Memorial day She was angry at the post because some of the members opposed her application for a pension.

—Extraordinary stories are told of the healing properties of a new oil which is easily made from the yolk of aen's eggs. The eggs are boiled hard and the yolks are then removed, crushed, and placed over a fire, when the oil separates and the oil may be poured off. One yolk will nearly yield two teaspoonfuls of oil. It is in general used among the colonists of South Russia as a means of curing cuts, bruises, etc.

—The extensive paper mills and book bindery of the Bare Paper Company at Roaring Springs, the Portage Iron Company's rolling mills at Duncansville, and the iron works of the Hollidaysburg Iron and Nail Company have been compelled to shut down on account of the coal famine caused by the miners' strike. If the strike continues much longer all branches of manufacturing business in the state will be paralyzed.

—We find this bit of advice going the rounds of our exchanges: Do not be afraid of a little fun at home. Do not shut up the house lest the sun should fade your carpets; and your hearts, lest a laugh should shake down a few musty cobwebs that are hanging there. If you want to ruin your sons, let them think that all mirth and social enjoyment must be left at the threshold without when they come home at night.

—The encampment of the Sons of Veterans, Pennsylvania division met at Johnstown, on Wednesday. Over 250 delegates were present. Commander Horace Lowry, of Indiana, made the opening address, after which he submitted his annual report, which shows that the membership has decreased slightly, owing to the change of the age limit from 18 to 21 years. Allentown has been chosen as the place for holding the next annual encampment.

—Have you ever tried varnishing your range? If not we would advise you to do so. You will be surprised at the result, and the great labor saved. You can purchase it at almost any paint store, and apply to every part of the range except the top, where lids are, using a paint brush. The odor in drying lasts but a few minutes, and your range is brightly polished for one year, with simply rubbing with a flannel cloth to remove dust occasionally.

—Father William L. McGrath, assistant pastor of St. Columbia's Roman Catholic church at Johnstown, died at 2:30 o'clock on Friday afternoon at the rectory of St. Columbia's church, after an illness of short duration. The deceased had been suffering from a bad cold since Monday, but was able to attend to his duties up to Thursday evening. His remains were taken to Trenton, N. J., on Monday and on Tuesday morning were interred in the Catholic cemetery in that city.

—The real, genuine farmer in the United States, the man who is at home on his own land—is not constantly complaining of his lot in life, is the opinion of J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, in the June *Forum*. Census returns show that about 70 per cent. of all the farms in the United States are unencumbered. What other calling, what other industry, what other investments for making a livelihood and for producing more capital, can make as good a showing as the farmer's?

—T. Dallas Wilkins was found dead in bed at his home in Allegheny City on Monday. He was for several years general agent at Hollidaysburg and then special freight agent on the Pittsburg division. From December 1, 1883, until April 1, 1890, he was trainmaster of the Altoona division. Since then he has been employed as a special agent in the freight claim department of the Pennsylvania railroad and latterly as chief clerk to the superintendent of the Pittsburg & Western railroad.

—Coal operators along the Somerset & Cambria, Berlin and North Fork branches of the B. & O. railroad are reaping a rich harvest on account of the great coal strike. All of the miners along the roads mentioned are getting out as many black diamonds as possible with the limited number of miners at work, while the operators are anxiously looking for additional workmen. The Listie people have sufficient orders on hand to give employment to at least 100 additional miners.—*Somerset Herald.*

—On Thursday of last week the Altoona *Gazette* came out with an industrial and commercial edition that would have done credit to a much larger city than Altoona. It contained interesting descriptions of the various industries that cluster around the Mountain City, biographies of its prominent citizens and illustrated with portraits of business men and pictures of many of the city's industrial establishments. It is besides a handsome specimen of the printer's art and a credit to the office of the *Gazette*.

—Joseph A. Wertner, a well-known citizen of Chest Springs, was found dead in his bed at his home in that place at 5 o'clock on Friday morning, June 1st. He had been enjoying good health and retired about 10 o'clock the previous night without giving any notice of being ill. He is survived by a widow and five children—one son and four daughters—one of the latter being married to James Mulligan, of Patton, the others being single. His remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery at Chest Springs on Sunday.

—To polish up your furniture and make it look bright, first thoroughly dust the articles and clean whatever specks may be on it. Then take one tea spoonful of pura cider vinegar, and add to it one gill of pure raw linseed oil. Shake it thoroughly until mixed. It is only necessary to dampen the rag with the mixture and not thoroughly wet it. It soon dries and leaves the article with a bright new face. This preparation has the advantage of not gumming but giving a fresh look to every article of furniture it is applied to.

—At the meeting of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of Cambria county, held on Saturday in St. John's parochial school hall, Johnstown, the following officers were elected: T. F. Reagan, of Frugality, county chairman; James Hanlin, of Ashville, recording secretary; Bernard Boyle, of South Fork, treasurer; Owen Clark, of Johnstown, financial secretary; The next annual meeting will be held in June, 1895, at Gallitzin. Mr. Reagan will attend the national convention of Hibernians to be held in May, 1895, in New York City.

—It is queer that when a man begins to feel a little hard up he begins to economise and curtail expenses by first discounting his home paper, when in reality it should be the last thing to part with. It saves him more money, ten times over, than its subscription price. It is the best friend he ever has. It is continually looking after his interests. It keeps him posted about the affairs of his community without the least effort on his part. The hard worked housewife, who gets no opportunity to mingle with the outside world, peruses it eagerly; it is the only thing that stands between her and mental darkness.

—William Jones, of Johnstown, quarrelled with a colored man in the upper railroad yard on Saturday and in consequence now suffers from a bad gash in his right side, inflicted by a razor in the hands of his adversary, who made his escape after the cutting. The injured man is a carpenter, married and about 34 years old.—*Altoona Mirror.*

—The contract for making the brick for the immense new convent at Cresson has finally been let to John Schwab, of Loretto, who will commence work in a short time. The building will require more than 2,000,000 brick and the job will last about a year. The brick will be dried by artificial heat and the most improved machinery used in their manufacture.

—The stupid story of "abandoned" farms in New England has been exploded, just as the story of the western farm mortgages were. Mr. William Henry Bishop has made an exhaustive exploration among the farmers, and finds that the sole foundation of the fake is that New England agricultural work has undergone an evolution. While the West has made wheat growing unprofitable, the market gardner, dairyman, stock-raiser, etc., have taken possession of the land formerly devoted to the growth of cereals. The truth is, that the aggregate value of agricultural products of New England is greater now than it ever was.

—A good plan for preserving tools from rusting is the simple preparation employed by Professor Olmstead, of Yale college, for the preservation of scientific apparatus, and which he long ago published for the general good, declining to have it patented. It is made by the slow melting together of six or eight parts of lard to one of resin, stiring till cool. This remains semi-fluid, ready for use, the resin preventing rancidity and supplying an air tight film. Rubbed on a bright surface ever so thinly it protects and preserves the polish effectually, and it can be wiped off nearly clean, if ever desired, as from a knife blade, or it may be thined with coal oil or benzine.

—A terrible accident occurred on Friday evening in the stone quarry in South Penn, Westmoreland county, where men are engaged in taking out stone for the new glass plant that is being erected in Jeannette. At that time Fred Olson, William Junker and William Wallace were getting a hole ready preparatory to putting off a blast, and while tamping the powder in the hole the powder in some manner exploded and blew out in the men's faces, mutilating them in a horrible manner. The doctors think they can save one of Wallace's eyes, also one of Olson's. Junker, while used up pretty badly with the powder, was the least injured, and it is thought his eyes will both be saved.

—The other day a lot of Hungarian miners at Adrian, near Punxsutawney, got hungry for fresh meat and one of them donated a cow. Preparations for the slaughter of the animal were completed, and a big Slav procured an axe and quietly slipped up to the animal and attempted to strike her in the head with the sharp edge of the instrument. His aim was not good and the axe struck the animal on the shoulder. The cow started off at a rapid pace, the crowd of Slavs following her. They finally secured the animal and, tying the poor brute to a tree so that she could not move her head, the big slav procured a saw and deliberately sawed her head off. The bellowings of the animal during the operation could be heard a mile.—*Indiana Messenger.*

Beech Creek in Sore Straits.

JERSEY SHORE, Pa., June 4.—Grass Flats, near Phillipsburg, is the scene of wild excitement. The Beech Creek railroad is getting into desperate straits for fuel. Last night a work train with a big force of men was sent to one of the collieries of a Clearfield company to load under cover of darkness. The strikers were given the alarm by sentries posted around the mine. The news spread that the Beech Creek was stealing coal. In less than an hour after the alarm was given, and before the train was half loaded, 500 strikers came down upon it.

The force on the train saw there was no use trying to make a stand against men armed with revolvers, and they cut out a few cars of the precious fuel and succeeded in getting away with them. To-night the strikers have redoubled their vigilance at all the mines in the locality, and armed men are patrolling the line, on the lookout for trains that look as though they might be carrying coal. All sorts of rumors are afloat about the purposes of the company to capture the needed coal at any cost, and the region where the attempt was made last night is like a field camp awaiting a night attack.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Thursday, June 7, 1894:

C. W. Mosholder and Minnie G. Lavely, Johnstown.

I. J. Wissinger, Adams township, and Hannah Knepper, Croyle township.

John W. Gocher and Elsena Menocher, Johnstown.

John T. Miller, Lovett, and Ada Wonders, Croyle township.

Howard F. Hayet and Minnie M. Schrock, Johnstown.

Joseph M. Switzer and Agnes Arble, Carroll township.

Jethro B. Jacoby and Nellie R. Feathers, Stonycreek township.

George W. Wagoner and Gertrude F. Suppes, Johnstown.

Michael Morley and Mary Kears, Dysart.

Martin Malatin and Anna Jankral, Hastings.

Boyd W. Hawes, Cherrytree, Indiana county, Pa., and Rose Patrick, Burnside, Clearfield county, Pa.

A Child Alone On Way Passenger.

On Friday afternoon, after Way Passenger had left this city, a child between two and three years of age was found on board the train. Whether it boarded the train itself, or whether put on is not known. The train had gone a considerable distance before it was discovered that there was no person caring for the child.

At Blairsville Intersection the child was left to await the Philadelphia Express, which was to bring it to this city. Before arriving at New Florence the conductor on Philadelphia Express received a telegram directing him to leave the little one at New Florence. Upon arriving there the child was taken care of by a woman, who acted much as if she was its mother.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

Farmers' Institute.

It has been definitely settled that a farmers' institute will be held in Ebensburg during the last week of the present month. A farmers' institute will bring a large number of people and on Saturday evening there will be a meeting at the court house of all those interested for the purpose of making proper arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the people in attendance. A program will be arranged, due notice of which will be published in a future issue. All interested in agriculture should attend the meeting on Saturday evening.

The World's Fair rebuilt for the Pages of History.

The "Book of the Builders," one of the most artistic and magnificent publications ever issued is now being offered by the Pittsburg *Dispatch* to its readers. It is beyond question the greatest offer ever made by a newspaper. See the *Dispatch* for full information.

Court Proceedings.

Court met on Monday with Judge Barker on the bench.

In the following cases the grand jury ignored the bills: Commonwealth vs. Irene Partridge, fraudulent colusion with a debtor and the same against Thomas Partridge for the same offense. W. H. Strauss the prosecutor, was directed to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. John Reynolds, surety of the peace. Court directed defendant to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Martin Martle, larceney. Jury find defendant not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. George Jawoska, surety of the peace. Court directed defendant to pay the costs and enter into recognizance in the sum of $100 to keep the peace.

Commonwealth vs. William Decker, false pretense. Jury find defendant not guilty and divided the costs between the defendant and prosecutor, James C. Easly, Esq.

Commonwealth vs. Michael Priest, assault and battery and carrying concealed weapons. Jury find defendant guilty on first charge and not guilty on second charge. Sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs and confinement in the penitentiary for one year and three months.

Commonwealth vs. D. E. Notley, assault and battery. Jury find defendant guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Frank Beatty (colored), larceny. Jury find defendant guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and costs.

Commonwealth vs. George Hamilton, entering a dwelling house with intent to commit felony, larceny and receiving stolen goods. Jury find defendant guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $30, costs and undergo an imprisonment in the penitentiary for one year and three months.

Commonwealth vs. Joseph Lehman and Levi Lape, larceny. Jury find defendants not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Elmer Barclay, fraudulently making and uttering a written instrument. Jury find defendant guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs and undergo an imprisonment in Western penitentiary for one year.

Commonwealth vs. Lawrence Hassenplugh, assault and battery. Jury find defendant guilty. Sentenced to pay the costs and $10 fine and further sentence suspended.

Commonwealth vs. John Mahon, larceny. Jury find defendant not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. William Mahan and John Good, larceny. Jury find defendants not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. John Mahan, larceny. Jury find defendant not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. D. W. Powell, entering a store building with intent to commit felony, larceny and receiving stolen goods. *Nolle pros.* entered.

Commonwealth vs. Elizabeth Mahan, receiving stolen goods. *Nolle pros.* entered.

Commonwealth vs. James Miller, larceny. Jury find defendant guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and costs and go to jail for ten days.

Commonwealth vs. Harry Marsh, carrying concealed weapons. Defendant plead guilty.

Commonwealth Laurence Feltzer, rape. Defendant plead guilty.

Commonwealth vs. J. S. Colbert and Thomas Barclay, entering a stable with intent to commit a felony, larceny and receiving stolen goods. Jury find defendants not guilty.

Real Estate Transfers.

I. E. Bender et ux. A. B. Clark, Hastings; consideration, $275.

Henry Dean et ux. to A. V. Barker, Cambria township, $400.

F. H. Eaton et al. to A. V. Barker, Cambria township, $300.

J. Louis Appel et vir to John J. Brown, Johnstown, $3,800.

Louis Baumer et ux. to school district of Dale borough, Dale, $1,150.

Sylvester J. Wirtner to Mary A. Wirtner, Chest township, $300.

Joseph A. Gray et ux. to James P. Kirkpatrick et al., Carroll township, $3,800.

Joseph B. Wirtner et ux. to W. B. Auman, Patton, $412.

W. B. Auman to E. A. Mellon, Patton, $800.

Adam A. Rose to Scott W. Roberts, Summerhill township, $1,000.

Elizabeth Pershing et vir to W. H. Pershing, Barr township, $150.

Adam Myers et ux. to Margaret Ann Price, Washington township, $100.

John Sanker et ux. to Patrick J. Mulligan, Cresson township, $100.

J. C. Luke et ux. to Amos D. Strong, South Fork, $500.

David Prosser's, trustee, to Annie L. Prosser, West Taylor, $1,550.

Martha Conway et vir to S. P. Syberts, Dean, township, $1,275.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Christain Lingenfelter, Cambria township, Somerset county, $1.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Abraham Kerns, Summerhill township, $15.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Joseph Myers, Cambria township, Somerset county, $6.

George W. Wagner et ux. to D. L. Wagner, Jackson township, $100.

Trinity Evangelical Luthern church to G. W. W. Amick, Johnstown, $2,400.

Jacob Horner's administrator to Nancy Crosby, Johnstown, $75.

Samuel Kring's administrator to Lydia Reynolds, Adams township, $1,000.

Edward McMullen et ux. Alfred Hale, Gallitzin, $100.

Assignee of D. B. Parker et ux., to Catharine E. Waltermire, Coopersdale, $975.

Daniel P. McDonnell et ux. to Melissa Anderson, Susquehanna township, $300.

Samuel Connor et al. to Paul Connor, Susquehanna township, $3.

Daniel Tantlinger et ux. to W. J. McGuin, Upper Yoder township, $1,200.

S. C. Ream et ux. to Johathan Ream, Stonycreek township, $425.

L. S. Van Ormer et ux. to Ellen Dunigan, Reade township, $75.

Joseph J. Yoder et ux. to Jacob C. Murphy, South Fork, 200.

Jacob Giffin et ux. to Abraham Knavel, East Taylor township, $1,500.

Abraham Knavel et ux. to Susannah Giffin, East Tailor township, $1,500.

Francis Bengele to W. Scott Stoner, Gallitzin, $1,300.

Albert Plummer to Henry Gates, Morrellville, $300.

Melvina S. Bracken et vir to F. P. Martin, assignee, Morrellville, Cambria and Indiana counties, $1.

John J. Davis et ux. to Ebensburg & Blacklick Railroad Company, Blacklick, $1.

Operators Willing to Confer.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—The committee representing the coal operators of central Pennsylvania to-day received a telegram from Delegate T. A. Bradley, representing the miners, and who resides at Lilly, Cambria county, asking if the operators would confer with them. This was construed by the committee to indicate that the conference was to be in accordance with the action of the meeting at Columbus and as such they advised Mr. Bradley of their willingness to confer. At the same time a call was sent out by Secretary J. Chester Wilson for a meeting of the operators in this city on Friday, at which time the terms of settlement with the miners and the manner of settlement will be determined upon. Whether the operators with a committee representing the miners or whether each operator will confer with his own miners are questions likely to be determined upon at Friday's meeting and the result of that action will be the guide for action at Saturday's conference.

High Wages.

The back number up street understands perfectly well that $75 in England is more highly valued than a considerably larger amount is in this country by the individual who accumulates it, because it requires so much more labor to earn it there, and that therefor the Remington typewriter which sells in this country at $100, is as easily purchased for that amount as it is for $75 in England. This is not "skinning" the people, because the people here are given employment by the Remingtons and like concerns at high wages, which they could not pay if the price of their manufactures were to be reduced in this country.—*Gosling.*

Some people in this country are given employment by "Remingtons and other like concerns" at just such wages as other people pay who are not protected by the tariff and who are not given the privelege of skinning the purchasers of their goods in this country out of 33 per cent. more than the same goods are sold for in other countries. Labor always has to take what it can command, tariff or no tariff. There is a duty of 75 cents per ton on coal to enable the operators to pay "protection wages" but labor doesn't get it by a long shot.

The Pennsylvania's Summer-Traveler's Guide.

The summer excursion book of the Pennsylvania railroad for 1894 is out and presents an unusullay meritorious appearance. Great care has been exercised in its compilation, the technical information being especially reliable. The great variety of routes suggested, the exhaustive schedules of rates, the graphic descriptions of about four hundred places, the explanatory maps and the illustrations, make this volume exceedingly valuable and almost indispensable to those contemplating summer touring.

A nominal charge of ten cents is placed on each copy, which can be obtained on application to ticket agents or the General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia. Ten cents extra will be charged for mailing.

The Murder Trial.

The grand jury has returned a true bill in the case of George Arthurs, alias Harry Marsh, charged with the murder of Thomas Cush at Johnstown a couple of weeks ago. The prisoner having no counsel, the court has assigned E. A. Shoemaker and J. F. McKendrick, Esqrs., to defend him. The case is set down for Saturday when a jury will be empanelled, and as a homicide case generally takes considerable time, will likely be continued into next week.

The secretary of the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Mfg. Co., of Elkhart, Ind., informs us that their prices will be lower for 1894 than ever. He wishes us to ask our readers not to purchase anything in the line of carriages, wagons, bicycles or harness until they have sent 4 cents in stamps to pay postage on their 112 page catalogue. We advise the readers of this paper to remember his suggestion.

Miscellaneous Notices.

EBENSBURG, PA., APRIL 2, 1894.—I have made arrangements with Professors Gibson and Riter, who will conduct the normal school this summer in Ebensburg, to give instructions in **Typewriting** and **Stenography** at reasonable rates. Students who wish to take up the study should write me at once for particulars. Students who desire to do so, can commence at any time from this date.
JENNIE CRAVER.
mch30

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of stockholders for election of directors of Cresson and Clearfield Coal and Coke Company will be held at the office of the Company at Frugality, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1894, at 1 o'clock, P. M.
R. O. HAGAN,
Jun: 1, 1894. Secretary.

THE Ebensburg Building & Loan Association will offer for sale at the council chamber, Ebensburg, on the fourth Monday in June, $1,000.00 THOS. DAVIS,
LESTER LAUMER, Secretary. President.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—The many patients of Dr Salm are notified that hereafter his office will be at the Capital Hotel in Johnstown, where his accommodations are better. jun13

FURS.—George L. Fredericks, of Ebensburg, pays the highest market price for all kinds of furs.

$40.00 PER WEEK FOR WILLING WORKERS

of either sex, any age, in any part of the country, at the employment which we furnish. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. As capital is not required you run no risk. We supply you with all that is needed. It will cost you nothing to try the business. Any one can do the work. Beginners make money from the start. Failure is unknown with our workers. Every hour you labor you can easily make a dollar. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in three days at any ordinary employment. Send for free book containing the fullest information.

H. HALLETT & CO.,
Box 880,
PORTLAND, MAINE.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR
KLEIN'S
Silver Age Rye,
Per Full Quart, - $1.50
KLEIN'S
Duquesne Rye
AND BARLEY MALT,
Per Full Quart. - $1.25
KLEIN'S
Bear Creek Rye,
Per Full Quart, - $1.00
If your dealer does not have it, send direct to headquarters for it. *We pay all expressage.*
MAX KLEIN,
82 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY, PA.
feb23,94ly

An Ordinance

MAKING it the duty of the President of Council to sign all all orders, bonds, vouchers and certificates of indebtedness drawn on the Treasurer instead of the Burgess as heretofore, in the Borough of Lilly, County of Cambria and State of Pennsylvania.

SECTION 1.—Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Lilly and it is ordained by the authority of the same that it shall be the duty of the President of Council to sign all orders, bonds, vouchers and certificates of indebtedness drawn on the Treasurer of Lilly Borough.

Section 2.—All Ordinances or parts of Ordinances in conflict herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Council this 31st day of May, A. D. 1894.

Signed and approved this 1st day of June, 1894.
A. B. KREBS,
Burgess.
JOHN R. KELLY,
President of Council

Attest: JOHN W. RAINEY, Clerk.
June 8, 1894.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING STATIONERY, Furniture, Fuel and other Supplies. In compliance with the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I hereby invite sealed proposals, at prices below maximum rates fixed in schedules, to furnish stationery, furniture, fuel and other supplies for the several departments of the State Government, and for making repairs in the several departments, and for the distribution of the public documents, for the year ending the first Monday of June, A. D. 1895.

Separate proposals will be received and separate contracts awarded as announced in said schedules. Each proposal must be accompanied by a bond with approved sureties, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, and addressed and delivered to me *before* twelve o'clock, M., of Tuesday, 26th day of June, A. D. 1894, at which time the proposals will be opened and contracts awarded, in the Reception room of the Executive Department at Harrisburg.

Blank bonds and schedules containing all necessary information can be obtained at this Department.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY
June 8, 1894. Secretary of the Commonwealth.

ALMOST BEYOND BELIEF!

A Hard-Times Benefit Irresistible in Force!

The Result of Shrewd Buying and Far-Seeing Management.

Our Spring Goods are now in. We can show you the Latest Styles in Dry Goods, Clothing, etc., at Astonishingly Low Prices.

BELOW WE QUOTE PRICES ON A FEW of our Many Big Bargains:

Dark wash calicoes.....5c. per yard
Blue prints....6c. per yard, former price 8c.
Crash.....5c. per yard
Dress ginghams, all patterns.....8c.

Lancaster : Ginghams at 7 Cents.

Muslin, full yard wide, for.....5c. per yard
Outing cloth, all patterns, at...8c. and 10c.
Carpet chain, 5-ply, all colors.....20c.
Ladies' vests, very fancy, at.....10c
All the LATEST NOVELTIES IN TRIMMINGS at close figures.
Special sale in LACE AND EMBROIDERIES from 2c. per yard up.

Clothing and Gents' Furnishings.

Our stock of clothing was never as complete as now. Any kind of cut or pattern you want.
Men's suits in sack only for.....$3.50
Better suits in any cut from.....$5.00 up
Youth's 3-piece suits from.....$2.00 up
Children's 2-piece suits from.....75c. up
Children's knee pants for.....15c

IN - GENTS' - FURNISHINGS
We Excell Many Larger Establishments.

Fancy laundried shirts with collar attached for.....66c
Latest style fancy laundried shirts with two collars for.....98c
Window blinds (in two colors only) with patent spring for only.....19c
Curtain poles complete for.....20c

Wall Paper--A Specialty--Wall Paper

Furniture, Trunks and Valises must go to make room.

Kitchen chairs, light or dark, for $2.75 per set.
Solid hardwood bedroom suit, eight pieces, for only.....$21.00
Cupboards, sinks, sideboards and lounges at very low prices.
These goods are all new and first grade work on them.

Special Drive in Shoes.

Here is my guarantee:

IF SHOES DON'T WEAR SATISFACTORILY, I WILL GIVE A NEW PAIR FREE.

P. S.—Shoes that I sell wear out.
Ladies' dongola tip, spring heel butt, opera or congress.....$1.25—are worth $2.00
Ladies' dongola, opera, button, $1.00—are worth $1.75.

WE CAN START YOU —IN— HOUSEKEEPING —AT— ANY FIGURE FROM $20 to $2,000.

Russet, button or lace—a few left....$1.50—are worth $2.50.
Ladies' dongola tip Blucher....$2.50—are worth $3.00.
Ladies' Oxford tie in Russet, patent leather and dongola, all shapes and styles.....75c. and up

Ladies' Slippers, 50c. AND UPWARDS.

Children's spring heel, button, sizes 5 to 8.....50c
Infants' shoes from.....25c up
A very stylish shoe for men, congress or lace.....$1.25—are worth $2.00
A so'id leather working shoe for wear, no shoddy.....90c. a pair
If you want a nice dress shoe Satin calf, congress or lace....$1.75—they are worth $3.00.
Men's stylish tip Blucher calf....$2.50—are worth $4.00.

Men's Fine Concordan
Lace, Hand-sewed, for $3.00—they are worth $5.00.

Men's Extra Fine Kangaroo
Lace or Congress, $2.50.

WE MAKE **A LEADER** on a hand-sewed Kangaroo, lace or congress, for **$3.25.**

You cannot duplicate this shoe in any other store for less than **$6.00.**

Give us a call for Shoes and you will be convinced that we carry the Best Line in town for Wear, Style and Low Prices.
Yours,

H. ORTH,
THE LEADER.

R. L. JOHNSTON. M. J. BUCK. A. W. BUCK.
ESTABLISHED 1872.
Johnston, Buck & Co.,
BANKERS,
EBENSBURG, - - - PENN'A
A. W. BUCK, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1888.
Carrolltown Bank,
CARROLLTOWN, PA.
T. A. SHARBAUGH, Cashier.

General Banking Business Transacted.

The following are the principal features of general banking business:

DEPOSITS
Received payable on demand, and interest bearing certificates issued to time depositors.

LOANS
Extended to customers on favorable terms and approved paper discounted at all times.

COLLECTIONS
Made in the locality and upon all the banking towns in the United States. Charges moderate.

DRAFTS
Issued negotiable in all parts of the United States, and foreign exchange issued on all parts of Europe.

ACCOUNTS
Of merchants, farmers and others solicited, to whom reasonable accomodation will be extended. Patrons are assured that all transactions shall be held as strictly private and confidential, and that they will be treated as liberally as good banking rules will permit.

Respectfully,
JOHNSTON, BUCK & CO.

A. E. PATTON, President. WM. H. SANDFORD, Cashier.

THE
First National Bank
OF PATTON.
PATTON, Cambria Co., Pa.
Capital, paid up, - - $50,000.

Accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals received upon the most favorable terms consistent with safe and conservative Banking.

Steamship Tickets for sale by all the leading Lines and Foreign Drafts payable in any of the principal cities of the Old World.

All correspondence will have our personal and prompt attention.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
oct13,93

S. L. REED. MATTHOT READE.
REED & READE,
Attorneys at Law,
EBENSBURG, - - - PENNA.
Office on Centre street. [4-28-93

KITTELL & LITTLE,
Attorneys at Law,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office in Opera House. 2-9-94

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Special attention to given claims for Pension Bounty, etc. ch7-'90

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Office on Centre street.

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Office in Collonade Row, on Centre street.

DONALD E. DUFTON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, EBENSBURG, PENNA.
Office in Opera House, Center street.

DR. BUCK,
SURGEON and SPECIALIST.
Treatment of all Chronic Afflictions, Diseases of Women and troubles requiring Surgical Aid. Office hours up to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M. 1222 12TH AVENUE, ALTOONA, PA.
jan15,94

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 19, 1893.

Connections at Cresson.

EAST.

Seashore Express	6 25 a m
Altoona Accommodation	9 15 a m
Main Line Express	11 04 a m
Altoona Express	1 00 p m
Mail Express	5 17 p m
Philadelphia Express	8 12 p m

WEST.

Johnstown Accommodation	8 14 a m
Pacific Express	8 57 a m
Way Passenger	2 36 p m
Mail Train	4 26 p m
Johnstown Accommodation	8 34 p m

Ebensburg Branch.

Trains leave as follows: 7.20, 10.20 a. m., and 3.30 p. m. and arrive at Cresson at 7.57, 10.55 a. m. and 4.05 p. m. Leave Cresson at 9.30, 11.30 a. m. and 5.30 p. m., and arrive at Ebensburg at 10.05 a. m. and 12.15 and 6.05 p. m.

Cresson and Clearfield.

Leave Irvona at 6.45 a. m. and 2.40 p. m. arriving at Cresson at 8.05 a. m. and 4 p. m. Leave Cresson 9.35 a. m. and 5.25 p. m., arriving at Irvona at 10.55 a. m. and 6.40 p. m.

For rates maps, etc., call on agent or address THOS. E. WATT, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Manager.

BRIDGE LETTINGS!

SEALED proposals will be received at the County Commissioners' office in Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa., until **Tuesday, June 12, 1894, at one o'clock, P. M.,** for the erection of three Iron Bridges in said county, as follows, to wit: One at Elton, in Adams township; one at Nant-y-glo, in Blacklick township, and one in Spangler borough. Bids must be separate in masonry and superstructure. Separate bids will also be required on each bridge, although parties may bid on any two, or all, if they so desire. Plans and specifications can be seen at said Commissioners' office. Successful bidders will be required to give bond for the faithful performance of contract. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

J. G. LLOYD,
P. E. DILLON,
GEO. M. WERTZ, } Commissioners.

Attest: JOHN C. GATES, Clerk.
Ebensburg, Pa., May 25, 1894 3t.

TRIAL LIST. June Term, 1894.
C. V. Burke & Co. et al. vs Mead et al.
Hughes vs. Martin.
Schoonover vs Dean.
Ehlers vs. Rhode.
Reese vs. Richards.
Shoemaker vs. Good.
Blair vs. same.
Love, Sunshine & Uhl vs. Willet & Herrington.
Dunlo Supply Co. vs. Keith.
C. H. Howell & Co. vs. Bantley & Fronheiser.
Noel vs. Gettings et al.
DeGraw vs. Shoemaker et al.
Spenger vs. Johnstown City.
T

ASTONISHED INDIANS.

They Thought a Red-Haired Paleface Something of a Freak of Nature.

Twenty years ago the Indians in Colorado knew but little of the white man, and nothing hardly of his ways or habits except from tradition. Among the people who went to settle in Colorado at that time, says Golden Days, was a man with very red hair. He and his party were thrown among the Indians, who thought at first that his hair was painted, just as they painted their own bodies and faces.

An old chief came up to him one day and looked at his hair very carefully.

"Ugh!" said he.

And then, turning to the interpreter who had the party in charge, he wanted him to ask the man where he got the kind of paint that would color, and yet not be greasy or look dauby. He was told that the man's hair was not painted, but he would not believe it. He once more walked up to the man and scrutinized his locks, running his hand through them and looking at his fingers.

The red-haired man became a little nervous, and half fancied that the chief was calculating how nice a red scalp would look hung to his belt. The interpreter, however, laughingly told the man what the chief had said.

Two or three more of the Indians then gathered around the party, and they and the interpreter had a powwow. Finally the interpreter asked the man if he would object to putting water on his hair.

He saw that the Indians would not believe but that it was painted, until they saw that the water would not wash the color out. The man took some water, rubbed it on his hair and then showed his hands to them. But it took four or five days of wondering examination to convince them that he had not found some peculiar paint, and got himself up in a bright red suit of hair.

CHINESE PUNISHMENTS.

A Horrible Phase of Justice Among the Mongolians.

In December, 1891, I was in Canton. One afternoon I visited the principal law court. Two prisoners in chains were introduced—one an old man, too infirm to walk, the other a youth, tolerably vigorous, but abject and forlorn in demeanor. The presiding mandarin appeared, sat down and sipped his tea, while an official pattered out a long oration, presumably an indictment, for the prisoners proceeded, as I understood, to plead "not guilty." What followed, says a writer in the Spectator, was this: The old man was held up—not held down—while two stolid Chinamen flogged him with long, pliant canes above the knees. The youth was divested of his chains, which were then piled up in front of him. Upon these he was compelled to kneel, while his feet, hands and pigtail were all attached by a cord to a post behind him and tightly secured.

The cries of the victims and the complete composure of the spectators were alike disgusting. I said as much to my guide, whom I generally regarded as an amiable being. His reply was: "This very interesting. I never seen this before," though I have no doubt he had. The explanation of the dreadful scene—excuse there could be none—was that, by the law of China, no man can be executed until he has confessed his guilt. These two individuals had been convicted beyond doubt of heinous crimes, but they refused to confess. The alternative before them was execution or death by torture, and apparently they preferred the latter. The ceremony I witnessed was to be repeated de die in diem until either life or resolution gave way. How the end came, of course, I never knew.

USEFUL ALLIGATORS.

They Are Valuable as Destroyers of Troublesome Rodents.

The bayous of Louisiana were formerly the homes of alligators without number. They did no particular harm, except by catching stray a pig or dog now and then; nor were they known to be of any particular use. The people, for the most part, let them alone.

Then there sprang up at the north a demand for alligator skins for the making of satchels, pocketbooks and the like, and the natural result followed. The alligators were killed in great numbers, till presently they were almost destroyed.

No harm was done, people thought; but by and by it began to be noticed that certain mischievous quadrupeds were multiplying. In the rice fields, according to a Louisiana exchange, the muskrats increased in such numbers that it became hard work to keep up the back levees, which had been built to keep the water on the rice during the growing season. What perhaps was more serious, the same burrowing rodents infested the front levees, and nothing but constant watchfulness averted disastrous consequences.

Then market gardeners began to complain of an alarming increase in the number of rabbits, raccoons and other animals which preyed upon the cauliflower, cabbage, lettuce and similar vegetables. Some of the gardeners were compelled to inclose their gardens with close wire fences, or else abandon the cultivation of some of their most profitable crops.

The alligators had not been useless, and the people had learned anew that it is dangerous to go too fast and too far in disturbing the order of nature.

ODDS AND ENDS.

VIOLETS for outdoor wear and sweet peas tied with long streamers of pink ribbon for indoors are the accepted floral adornments.

THE stationers are selling to young women who know no better than to buy it vivid heliotrope and eye-distracting gray paper, with the assurance that these are "the novelties."

SALAD bowls, water pitchers and all sorts of table appointments come in cut glass and silver. The glass is so brilliant that it is often difficult to tell where one begins and the other ends.

INDIAN brass is among the recent importations. It has a copper tinge, which makes it warmer looking than Benares. Bowls, trays and candelabra elaborately chased come in this ware, and some of the most beautiful pieces are decorated in repousse and filigree work.

THE ribbon-bound tiaras, with pert little bows in front, which have adorned the winter girl's locks have given place to lace. A twist of cream or white lace binds the wire round which forms the foundation of the ornament, and two airy little butterflies take the place of the bow.

Mourning Dress in England.

In England the period of mourning for a father-in-law is twelve months—ten months black, two months half mourning. Crape is seldom worn, although the crape period was formerly six months. For a parent the period is the same as above. The longest period for a brother is six months—five months black, one month half mourning. The crape period was formerly three months. It is now almost discarded. The shortest period is four months black, no half mourning. The period of mourning for a father-in-law is often shortened to six months when relatives reside at a considerable distance from each other.

A FOOL never wants to learn, but the WISE MAN reads that OLD HONESTY CHEWING TOBACCO is the best that is made, and at ONCE tries it, and saves money and secures more satisfaction than ever before. AVOID imitations. Insist on having the genuine. If your dealer hasn't it ask him to get it for you.
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FOREIGN AGRICULTURE.

AUSTRALIA suffers not only from the "rabbit plague," but also from the plagues of European foxes and English sparrows, both of which species were carried there, as were the rabbits, by incautious settlers. It was hoped that the foxes would keep the rabbits in check, but it is found that they destroy far more lambs and poultry than rabbits.

NOWHERE else has economic forestry advanced so far as in Germany and France. Students of forestry in England and India finish their course of study by a visit of three months to the most suitable forests of Germany. These annual visits have developed into a system of apprenticeship, extending over five months, from the middle of April to the middle of September.

A NOVEL system of branding horses, cattle and sheep is reported from Australia. The brand is kept at the required heat by the action of electricity from storage batteries. From these a flexible tube carries the electric energy to the brand, which is heated from within. It is claimed that this brand is perfectly safe, that it marks without a blotch, and is kept at a uniform temperature.

GREAT advance is reported in the cultivation of cotton in the Russian provinces of Central Asia. Nine years ago the yield in Turkestan was not more than ten thousand pounds. Last year the output was two million one hundred thousand pounds of cleaned cotton. The cotton districts available to Russian enterprise have an aggregate area capable of producing eight to ten million pounds annually.

CHURCH NOTES.

THE number of conversions of Mr. Moody's Washington revivals is put at four thousand.

IT is estimated that twelve new churches are dedicated on the average every day in the year in this country.

AT a preliminary meeting held in London it was decided to form a Presbyterian union, similar to the one in New York.

THE average wages of a laborer in Madagascar are six cents a day. Nevertheless, the Madagascar Christians contributed last year to the London Missionary society thirty-one thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

THERE is a Christian Endeavor society in the New York penitentiary which has been doing a quiet but good work for a year. Its anniversary was recently pleasantly observed. More than six hundred prisoners were present.

BISHOP TURNER is still urging the negroes of this country to go to Africa and establish a nation on their ancestral continent. A convention of three thousand colored people was held recently in Birmingham, Ala., favoring the scheme.

IN 1851 India had ninety-one thousand Christian converts. At present there are two hundred and fifty thousand Hindoo Christians and one million adherents to Christian churches. The number of converts last year was twenty-four thousand. In the last ten years there has been a gain of 140 per cent.

FINANCE NOTES.

THE cane sugar product of Louisiana amounts to 603,353,087 pounds, entitling the planters to $11,634,461 bounty.

DIRECT foreign trade from the South Atlantic ports has at last been accomplished by the presence of a passenger steamship loading at Port Royal, S. C., for Liverpool.

A RECEIVER has been appointed at Lawrence, Kan., for the J. B. Watkins Land Mortgage company. The total liabilities are said to be $4,555,000, and the assets, $6,220,000.

THE director of the mint has prepared a report, showing that the total gold product of the United States in 1893 was 1,739,081 ounces, valued at $35,950,000, an increase for the year of 73,455 ounces.

THE Iron Age reports total capacity of pig iron furnaces in blast April 1, at 126,732 tons, against 110,166 tons on March 1, 99,242 tons on February 1, and as compared with 178,858 tons on April 1, 1893.

THE annual report of the Standard Oil company, of New York, filed with the secretary of state, shows: Assets $20,150,000; debts, $13,150,000; capital stock, $7,000,000, all of which has been actually paid in.

Gold in Ireland.

All authorities agree in stating that the ancient inhabitants of Ireland must have been very familiar with gold and well accustomed to its use. Native gold occurs in geological deposits in many parts of Ireland. Until lately the gold mines of Wicklow were the most productive of the British Isles, and besides this there are six other known gold-producing localities—Antrim, Derry, Tyrone, Kildare, Dublin and Wexford. It is probable, however, that many of the earlier auriferous deposits have been worked out or are unknown. It is a fact that no country in Europe possesses so much manufactured gold belonging to early ages as Ireland. In the museum of the Royal Irish academy alone there are nearly four hundred specimens of Irish gold antiques. The gold antiquities in the British museum illustrative of British history are, without exception, Irish. The museum of Trinity college, Dublin, contains many fine examples, and there are several large private collections. But there is no doubt that much greater quantities of gold ornament than are now known as existing have been lost forever.

SCRAPS OF SCIENCE.

IT would take also ut twelve hundred globes as large as our earth to make one equal in size to Jupiter.

A GERMAN officer has invented a motor in which a fine stream of coal dust is utilized to drive a piston by explosions in the same manner as the gas in the gas engine.

IT has been estimated that at least one-half of the power expended in the operation of the average manufacturing establishment is wasted in overcoming the friction of lubricated surfaces of shafting and other machinery.

BARON VON NORDENSKJOLD, the Swedish explorer, is preparing to go on an expedition partly for the rescue of the Swede, Bjorling, and partly to make explorations in unknown waters of Greenland. The expedition is to depart this spring, and will be made up exclusively of Swedes.

ORIGIN OF NAMES.

EDMOND is from the Saxon, meaning a happy peace.

BRIDGET is of Celtic origin and means the shining one.

BLANCHE is of French origin and signifies the fair one.

GODWIN is German or Saxon, the man victorious in God.

MABEL, a favorite Latin and French name, means lovable.

VIVIAN, a Latin word, may be translated the loving one.

HERCULES, from the Greek, was the glory of Hera or Juno.

CHLOE comes from the Greek, and signifies a green herb.

BERNICE comes from the Greek, the one who brings victory.

JONATHAN was a Jewish name, meaning the gift of the Lord.

DR. MORITZ SALM.

This eminent Physician has devoted a lifetime to his Specialty—Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, Lung and Chronic Diseases.

The Doctor has been for years a Professor and lecturer in several of our largest Medical Colleges, and has earned great fame as an authority and author on all subjects concerning his specialty.

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ALL EYE OPERATIONS SUCCESSFULLY PERFORMED BY HIM

Six Physicians Did Not Do Her Stomach Any Good, But Dr. Salm Cured Her.
For five years I have suffered terribly with stomach trouble and all the resulting ailments, such as headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc., to such a bad degree that I did not care how soon I would die. In that time I was treated by six different doctors, but none of them did me any good. To the contrary, I grew worse and worse; to work was out of the question. I grew weaker and weaker on account of not being able to retain any kind of food on my stomach. I began treatment with Dr. Salm three months ago, and am now a different woman. I have never vomited once since the first treatment; and to make a long story short, I can once more with a good deal of pleasure attend to my daily labors.
MRS. MARY STEVENS.
Gallitzin, Pa.

On Account of Twenty Years' Continued Suffering and No Relief I Prayed to Die, but was Cured by Dr. Salm.
For twenty years I suffered the most excruciating tortures all on account of kidney trouble. The pain in my back was terrible, and many times when I stooped I did not know how to straighten up again. Often I had to go to bed for a week at a time, and in the end could not attend my regular labor any more. Gradually all the other organs became affected, my bladder became in such a condition, that I did not care whether I lived or died; indeed I prayed for the latter often. The home doctors could not cure me, so I put myself under Dr. Salm's care, and I blessed the day that I did so for to-day I am quite a different woman, willing and and anxious to enjoy life once more. I feel splendidly and am confident that the doctor will cure me in he time he has set, and I have come to the conclusion that one should never give up hope as long as they can obtain the services of this wonderful physician.
MRS. J. W. SHOOK.
Spring Mills, Centre county, Pa.

I Could Not Walk Straight Any More. Dr Salm Cured Me After Eight Other Doctors Had Failed.
For the last twenty years I have suffered untold agonies with a pain in my back and over the region of the kidneys. I had to get up regularly every hour at night to pass water, the pain on these occasions being almost unbearable and almost bent me double, so that after a while I could not walk straight any more; even the movement of my limbs produced the most excruciating pains. Of course I became very much emanciated on account of having no appetite to work was out of the question; eight doctors who treated me could not make out what was the matter, hence their medicines did not do me any good. Home medicines and highly recommended patent medicines had no effect whatever. Dr. Salm has cured me, and although I am 74 years of age, I set all my very well now and can once more attend to my daily labors.
MRS. SOPHIA HENRY.
Two Lick, Indiana county, Pa.

Inward Trouble Cured by Dr Salm After the Best Physicians in the County Had Failed.
Our daughter Agnes has been ailing with some inward trouble for over 3 years. I made her very miserable and fit for nothing. She tried to be cured by the best doctors obtainable here, but without success. That Dr. Salm made a correct diagnosis at his first visit, the splendid results of the treatment have proven, for she is once more able to lend a helping hand. We can recommend the Doctor highly.
J. N. FISHBURN.
Bellefonte, Pa.

Cross-Eye Operation Made Successfully by Dr. Salm.
Our little boy, Clyde, had scarlet fever when he was two years of age. It left him cross-eyed in both eyes. Dr. Salm operated on them and they are now perfectly straight. The boy was not given any chloroform, and the operation was painless.
PERRY BRIGHTOL.
Pine Glenn, Centre county, Pa.

A Case of Catarrh of Fifteen Years' Standing Cured by Dr. Salm.
I have had a bad case of catarrh for 15 years. It gradually effected all my organs. I became weaker daily, caught cold in the best of weather and became miserable generally. I tried several doctors to get rid of the disease, but they did not help me any. I took lots of patent medicines but might just as well have thrown my money away. Since Dr. Salm treated me I grew better steadily, and am once more a man, and I am certain the Doctor understands his business.
GEO. F. WALKER.
Millesburg, Centre county, Pa.

After Twelve Years of Suffering Dr. Salm Has Cured Me of a Bad Case of Catarrh.
For the last twelve years I have had a bad case of catarrh, with all its attending symptoms. For the last two years I could scarcely breathe at all, hardly being without a cold, making me miserable generally. I tried three different physicians, but to no avail, and can assure it takes you Dr. Salm to cure catarrh. I do not take cold any more, no scabs form any more in my nose as here tofore, and I must say that I consider myself satisfied with the Doctor's treatment.
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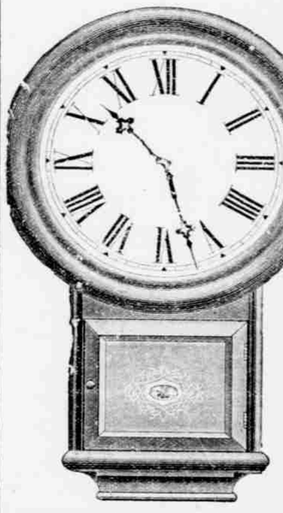

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IS THE PROPER THING FOR HOUSE-CLEANING.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

THE unspoken word never does harm.—Kossuth.

CANT is good to provoke common sense.—Emerson.

IT is more trouble to do ill than to do well.—Spanish Proverb.

THOUSANDS of furies march in the drunkard's triumph.—Zimmerman.

THAT one vast thought of God which we call the world.—Bulwer.

THE only disadvantage of an honest heart is credulity.—Sir P. Sidney.

POVERTY wants some things, luxury many, avarice all things.—Cowley.

NEVER marry but for love; but see that thou lovest what is lovely.—Penn.

MAKE yourself all honey and the flies will eat you up.—Italian Proverb.

THE pursuit, even of the best things, ought to be calm and tranquil.—Cicero.

SMILES from reason flow, to brute denied, and are of love the food.—Milton.

IN every rank, both great and small, it is industry that supports us all.—Gay.

WELL does Heaven take care that no man secures happiness by crime.—Alfieri.

THERE is one person who is wiser than anybody, and that is everybody.—Talleyrand.

AND thou canst not smile as the wind sets, thou wilt catch cold shortly.—Shakespeare.

MANY are idly busy. Domitian was busy, but then it was in catching flies.—Jeremy Taylor.

ELOQUENCE, when at its highest pitch, leaves little room for reason or reflection.—Hume.

HIGH-PRICED BOOKS.

BOUCHER'S "Figures de Moliere" brought $5,400 at the Pichon sale.

"BOCCACCIO," first edition of 1471, brought $11,300 at the Roxburghe sale.

THE Caxton "Boccaccio," printed in 1476, brought $4,000 at the Techener sale in 1886.

THE works of Rabelais, printed by Dolet, brought $2,800 at the Techener sale in 1887.

THE Valdarfer "Boccaccio," printed at Venice in 1471, brought at the Blanford sale $10,400.

"ENTREE de Henri II. a Paris et de Charles IX." brought $4,000 at the Destailleur sale in 1891.

"MONUMENT du Costume," by Freudeberg and Morcau, brought $4,500 at the Behaerne sale in 1880.

"L'OFFICE de la Toussaint" brought $3,600 at the La Carelle sale. Baron Pichon paid $9 for it in 1847.

OVID'S "Metamorphoses," illustrated by Morcau, Boucher and Eisen, brought $2,600 at the Marquis sale in 1880.

THE works of Origene, bound with the arms of Henry II. and Diane de Poitiers, brought $3,600 at the Muller sale in 1892.

"L'AMOUREUX TRANSI," by Jean Bouchet, printed on vellum. Quaritch paid $7,200 for it at the Sunderland sale in 1882.

THE Psalter of Mentz of 1457. Louis XVIII. paid $2,400 for a copy of it, which he presented to the national library at Paris. Quaritch's price for the second edition of 1459 is $25,000.

INVESTMENT POINTERS.

CAPITAL never hides in the toe of an old stocking.

SOME men get rich by saving and some by shaving.

A YOUNG man in a vest he hasn't paid for is a mighty poor in-vest-ment.

A MAN with a dollar and six cents he is a laborer. With a dollar and six cents he is a capitalist.

INVEST in tickling your gastric nerve, and get your reward in gout and biliousness.

ONE of the best things to invest, young man, is a surplus. Without one investing is uphill work.

INVESTMENTS in moderation and self-denial consolidated issues bear interest in a Gladstonian old manhood.

INVEST heavily in the semi-diurnal gold interest bearing bonds of peace and brotherhood, and go to sleep every night on the coupons.

WHILE you are scrambling to get rich faster than your father did make sure that others don't grow poor in the same ratio. The vestibule limited train to wealth dazzles and discourages the fellows afoot, as it whizzes by.—Young Men's Era.

MANY AFFLICTIONS.

HENRY VII. was miserably penurious. His parsimony was a matter of ridicule among his people, but no amount of scoffing could ever compel him to open his coffers and spend his money.

BUCKLE planned work for a half-dozen life-times, and was miserable because he knew he could not finish it. When attacked by his fatal illness he exclaimed: "What will become of my book?

POPE was made miserable all his life by the criticism of men whom he knew to be unworthy to judge his poetry. He knew their ignorance and prejudice, but could not endure their criticisms.

WILLIAM RUFUS was conspicuous for his red head. He had no special love for the color and once had his shock of hair dyed, but the result was so unsatisfactory that he never repeated the experiment.

REYNOLDS was often annoyed by being requested to paint the portraits of ugly women of quality. He said: "If I paint them as they are they will hate me; if I don't paint them as they are I shall hate myself."

PEOPLE OF NOTE.

GRENVILLE S. REDMOND, of San Francisco, has just taken second rank at the famous Julian academy of art in Paris. Redmond, who is only twenty-two years of age, is a deaf mute.

MRS. AUSTEN, a sister of Cardinal Manning, and a great favorite with him, died in England recently at the age of ninety-three. She was a devoted adherent of the Anglican church.

MR. WILLIAM DURANT has been treasurer of the Boston Transcript for sixty years. Although now in his seventy-eighth year he is still to be found at his post in the counting room early and late.

MISS LOUISE IMOGEN GUINEY, author of "A Roadside Harp," in giving the date of her birth for a biographical note recently, wrote playfully: "I am the only lady with a permanent date attached."

MISS ELLEN TERRY makes the "autograph fiend" useful by requiring everyone who wants her autograph to contribute something toward the support of the hospital in which she is especially interested.

Canine Protectors.

In an exhibition of trained wild animals now open in New York a number of large and very intelligent dogs are always introduced into the cage with the other beasts. This is said to be for the protection of the trainers, the quick instinct of the dogs enabling them to discover instantly any indication of a dangerous temper in the lions or tigers. If there were a likelihood of the men being attacked the dogs would rush upon the wild creatures and thus give sufficient warning to the trainers to retire. It is an exhibition in which the men in charge run a very serious risk.

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HEART DISEASE 20 YEARS.
Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.
DEAR SIRS: For 20 years I was troubled with heart disease. Would frequently have falling spells and smothering at night. Had to sit up or get out of bed to breathe. Had pain in my left side and back most of the time; at last I became dropsical. I was very nervous and nearly worn out. The least excitement would cause me to faint. I was also much troubled with flattering. For the last fifteen years I could not sleep on my left side or back until began taking your New Heart Cure. I had not taken it very long until I felt much better, and I can now sleep on either side or back without the least discomfort. I have no pain, smothering, dropsy, no wind on stomach or other disagreeable symptoms. I am able to do all my own housework without any trouble and consider myself cured.
Elkhart, Ind., 1888. MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.
It is now four years since I have taken any medicine. Am in better health than I have been in 40 years. I honestly believe that Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure saved my life and made me a well woman. I am now 62 years of age, and am able to do a good day's work.
May 29th, 1892. MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.
THOUSANDS CURED
Sold on a Positive Guarantee.
DR. MILES' PILLS, 50 DOSES 25 CTS.

Constipation
Demands prompt treatment. The results of neglect may be serious. Avoid all harsh and drastic purgatives, the tendency of which is to weaken the bowels. The best remedy is Ayer's Pills. Being purely vegetable, their action is prompt and their effect always beneficial. They are an admirable Liver and After-dinner pill, and everywhere endorsed by the profession.
"Ayer's Pills are highly and universally spoken of by the people about here. I make daily use of them in my practice."—Dr. I. E. Fowler, Bridgeport, Conn.
"I can recommend Ayer's Pills above all others, having long proved their value as a cathartic for myself and family."—J. T. Hess, Leithsville, Pa.
"For several years Ayer's Pills have been used in my family. We find them an
Effective Remedy
for constipation and indigestion, and are never without them in the house."—Moses Grenier, Lowell, Mass.
"I have used Ayer's Pills, for liver troubles and indigestion, during many years, and have always found them prompt and efficient in their action."—L. N. Smith, Utica, N. Y.
"I suffered from constipation which assumed such an obstinate form that I feared it would cause a stoppage of the bowels. Two boxes of Ayer's Pills effected a complete cure."—D. Burke, Saco, Me.
"I have used Ayer's Pills for the past thirty years and consider them an invaluable family medicine. I know of no better remedy for liver troubles, and have always found them a prompt cure for dyspepsia."—James Quinn, 90 Middle st., Hartford, Conn.
"Having been troubled with costiveness, which seems inevitable with persons of sedentary habits, I have tried Ayer's Pills, hoping for relief. I am glad to say that they have served me better than any other medicine. I arrive at this conclusion only after a faithful trial of their merits."—Samuel T. Jones, Oak st., Boston, Mass.
Ayer's Pills,
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass
Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

TO HAVE HEALTH THE LIVER MUST BE IN ORDER.
DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR
Cures thousands annually of Liver Complaints, Biliousness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Malaria. More ills result from an Unhealthy Liver than any other cause. Why suffer when you can be cured? Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator is a celebrated family medicine.
YOUR DRUGGIST WILL SUPPLY YOU.

THE FARQUHAR

PATENT VARIABLE FRICTION FEED
Best Set Works in the World.
Saw Mill & Engine
Received the Medal and Highest Award at the World's Columbian Exposition.
Warranted the best made. Shingle Mills, Machinery and Standard Agricultural Implements of Best Quality at Lowest prices. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Ltd., YORK, PENNA.

HINTS ON THRIVING.

HE who can wait will win. Stick to it is the conqueror.

A GREAT deal of water can be had from a small pipe, if the bucket is always there to catch it.

HARD work is the grand secret of success. Nothing but rags and poverty can come of idleness.

ALTERATIVE is not always improvement, as the pigeon said when she got out of the net and into the pie.

ELBOW grease is the only stuff to make gold with. Shirt sleeves rolled up lead on to the best broadcloth.

IN getting rich, the more haste the less speed. Haste trips up its own heels. Hasty climbers have sudden falls.

A GOOD article, full weight, and a fair price, brings customers to the shop, but people do not recommend the place where they are cheated. Cheats never thrive.

UNTIL the millenium comes we shall all have a deal to put up with, and had better bear our present burdens cheerfully than to run helter skelter where we may find things a deal worse.

DON'T give up a small business until you see that a larger one will pay you better. Even crumbs are bread. In these hard times he who can sit on a stone and feed himself had better not move.

LOOK most to your spending. No matter what comes in, if more goes out, you will always be poor. The art is not in making money, but in keeping it. Little expenses, like mice in a barn, where there are many, soon make great waste.—Ram's Horn.

FEMININITIES.

MISS LAURA COLQUITT, daughter of the late Senator Colquitt, and Mr. Howard, of Atlanta, will be married in June.

WHEN the late Jane Austin was buried at Mount Auburn cemetery women as well as men acted as pallbearers.

MISS HARRIET ADAMS has graduated from the state medical college in Kansas with first honors for the best commencement examination.

EMILY A. BRUCE, M. D., declares that more women die annually in England because of faulty dress than from all contagious diseases combined.

IN Lisbon a statue is to be erected to the memory of Miss Palfistrelli, who formerly lived there, and who, in 1870, became the wife of Christopher Columbus.

MRS. LEASE told a Detroit reporter that she believed she was a woman of destiny, "and," she added, "as a woman of destiny, I feel that I will one day meet a violent and bloody death for my opinions."

MRS. MARY E. WILLARD, president of the American home school in Berlin, has given to the association of college alumnæ a scholarship in modern languages, including board and tuition for one year in that institution.

MRS. ALEXANDER, the novelist, has been lame two years, owing to an apparently trifling accident. She hurt her knee sitting in the cramped position it was necessary to maintain when seated in the dress circle of one of the London theaters. She is now unable to walk without a stick.

THE WORLD'S CHARITIES.

OVER £2,000,000 are annually given in Great Britain to maintain the Bible societies.

IN Chili and Buenos Ayres the beggars ride on horseback and often have very good horses.

THE charity schools of Great Britain are maintained at an annual expenditure of £4,300,000.

IN England over $1,000,000 worth of medicine is annually distributed gratis at the dispensaries.

AS LONG ago as 1840 the endowed charities of Great Britain amounted to £1,500,000 annually.

CHARITABLE organizations in England and Scotland own and rent out 154,000 acres of land.

JOHN WESLEY habitually gave away in charity from one half to three-fourths of his income.

A BOARD for the management of charitable bequests was established by act of parliament in 1764.

IT is said that in Rome alone over $10,000,000 are annually given away by the associated charities.

THE value of property held for charity in Italy is £65,000,000, an average of $12 to each inhabitant.

VINCENT DE PAUL began his charitable labors by working among the galley slaves of France in 1622.

IRELAND has 107,774 paupers—that is, inmates of the almshouses or in receipt of outdoor assistance.

A REGULARLY organized system of relieving poverty has been in vogue in China for more than 2,000 years.

NOTES OF THE CITIES.

ST. LOUIS has twenty-two railways and is one of the formost cotton centers, the receipts exceeding 500,000 bales a year.

BALTIMORE is called the Monumental City from the great number of statues and monuments in its public squares and streets.

PORTLAND, Me., is the winter port for all Canada, which sends out and receives over $50,000,000 worth of goods every winter.

DENVER is the City of the Plains, from its location on the great American plateau stretching east from the Rocky mountains.

CINCINNATI was formerly called Porkopolis, from the prominence of its packing industries. It is no longer entitled to the name.

REAL ESTATE NOTES.

THE Austro-Hungarian empire has 4,996,000 houses, of which 2,986,000 are in Austria.

IN 1821 Great Britain had 2,372,000 houses, whose rental value was £26